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GATT Conference to Liberalize Trade May Have Helped Launch a Trade War

GENEVA - A five-day trade conference that ended here Monday not only failed to dent growing worldwide protectionism, but it may also have set the stage for a trade war between the European Community and the United States

ever agriculture. "If the Americans start bitting is by dumping dairy products and the like, the community may hit hack, a key member of the British delegation to the conference com mented testily. "Unfortunately, taxpayers on both sides of the Atladic will wind up paying the

bill, he added. The British official, echoing the news of other EC nations, was responding to threats against export sidies of the community's Com-

gressmen and senators during the conference, which was sponsored by the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade agency. The partici-pants included trade officials from the General Agreement on Tarabout 100 industrialized and developing countries.

In Washington shortly after the conference ended, Agriculture Sec-retary John R. Block reiterated earlier threats that the United States would retaliate through such measures as dumping \$3 bil-lion worth of surplus U.S. dairy products on the world market if European nations did not cut subsidies for farm exports.

"We are not going to sit back and see things go on their merry way," he said. He added that he was "deeply disappointed" in the outcome of the meeting.

The U.S. threats in Geneva and mon Agricultural Policy made re-peatedly by U.S. officials con-conducted — a senior French

negotiator termed the American emerging clash over agriculture approach "stcamrolling" — greatly may have dealt a blow to whatever approach "steamrolling" - greatly strained the overall atmosphere of the conference. Participants emphasized that the purpose of the conference was to attempt to solve a wide range of trade liberalization issues affecting both agriculture and industry worldwide.

The Reagan administration not only wanted the EC to begin moving on reducing farm subsidies, but it also songht agreement to move on a range of trade liberal-ization measures, including the extension of GATT rules to new areas, such as services, high technology and international investments. The only agreement that emerged in those sectors was to conduct a study on services, which includes the banking, insurance and construction industries. European trade officials and

"We had to line up with the diplomats also suggested that the

good will the Reagan administra-

tion had recently gained in Eu-rope. EC partners were relieved

earlier this month by the U.S. deci-

sion to lift controversial sanctions against EC firms using American technology to help build the Soviet

natural-gas pipeline. The earlier agreement to settle the bitter dis-

pute with the Common Market

over steel exports to the United States also eased trans-Atlantic

But European trade officials

suggested that the threats in Gene-va had the unexpected result of

uniting Europe — including Brit-ain, which has never hidden its op-

position to key elements in the EC's agricultural policy.

the Americans were really going after something fundamental in our EC alliance," the British official said. The effort was counter-productive. But in fairness, it was not all Bill Brock's fault."

Indeed, on Sunday evening, just hours before the final agreement was reached in Geneva, U.S. Sec-retary of State George P. Sbultz in-structed Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, to express Washington's "concern" to the Elysée Palace over the French position being expressed by Mr.

Aided by his two deputies. David R. Macdonald and Michael B. Smith. Mr. Brock directed what also was regarded as a bighly efficient organization - complete with walkie-talkie communications between U.S. delegates in the con-ference center and a "control cennearby hotel. *For pure style, it reminded me

of a political convention back home," said a U.S. newsman cov-

ering the conference.

European and U.S. sources said

Mr. Brock had been under considerable pressure from other members of the delegation. Several in-fluential congressmen and senators participated in strategy sessions. Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and Senator Mack Mattingly of Georgia also threatened the Europeans over the farm subsidies in news conferences with other visiting representatives and senators

"Both Helms and Mattingly were part of the farm lobby working within the U.S. delegation all the time — emphasizing the hard line." one senator's aide said. Sen-

Senator John C. Danforth of Misswere more reserved in expressing their objections to EC subsidies, he said.

But the overall result, observers said, was to weaken the U.S. ef-

Those U.S. senators and congressmen may have added to the gaiety of the scene, but their attacks on the Common Market's agricultural policy were counterpro-ductive around here." o senior

Canadian official said.

Although they rarely met during the conference, Mr. Brock's most formidable opponent was Michel Johem, France's foreign trade min-

In his opening statement to the conference, Mr. Jobert described the goals urged by Mr. Brock as being "as unrealistic as they are impracticable." He was widely

credited with having successfully pushed the countering bard line within the EC to resist the U.S.

proposals.

"We realize that France was not alone in this and the Europeans in the end were united," a senior U.S. official said. "But Mansieur Johern was undoubtedly the toughest and the most difficult.

Indeed, on Sunday evening, just hours before the final agreement was reached in Geneva. U.S. Sec-retary of State George P. Sbultz instructed Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, to express Washington's "concern" to the Elysée Palace over the French position being expressed by Mr.

We thought it was important to make some compromise, if possi-ble," a U.S. diplomatic official did not have any effect."

NATO Affirms Plan For New Missiles In Western Europe

BRUSSELS — The Western alli-ance reaffirmed Tuesday its plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, but it made a strong plea to the Soviet Union to offer new disarmament proposals.

Defense ministers from 14

North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries issued a declaration pledging to begin deploying 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles by the end of 1983 "in the absence of a concrete arms control agreements.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, accused the new Soviet regime of continuing a poliev of "bullying" Western Europe into dropping the missile deploy-

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talis it in the

Responding to a commentary Monday by the Soviet news agency Novosti that expressed fears the missiles would increase the possioility of accidental nuclear war,

dation, more of the bullying of the European communities in the past has been for many years to destroy NATO. And their secondary aim recently has been to make sure that the Pershing-2, which they genuinely fear, and the groundlaunched cruise missiles are not

deployed The defense ministers also condemned a threat by the Soviet Union to place its missiles on hairtrigger alert to counter the deployment of the alliance's missiles.

John Nott, the British defense minister, called the Soviet threat "utterly unscrupnious nonscuse."

Defense Minister Manfred Worner of West Germany said the reaffirmation, made at a meeting . Arms Talks Adjourned of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, was supported unanimous-

The Soviet Union is particularly concerned by the Pershing-2, which would be able to reach targets in the Soviet Union from bases in West Germany within

matter of minutes The Novosti article said the missile's deployment would oblige the Soviet Union to launch its missiles "on warning" as soon as any NATO missiles were detected heading toward its territory, even if they had been fired by accident.

Mr. Nott said the real threat to peace was the more than 300 Soviet SS-20 missiles, each armed with three warbeads, that are aimed at

Western Europe. Mr. Wörner said the Soviet threat was intended to "infimidate

The Pershing, he said, lacked the range to hit either Moscow or the majority of Soviet command and control centers. The decision to deloy 108 of the medium-range ballistic missiles, he added, was a carefully measured response to the

At present, the Western alliance has no missiles based in Western while 464 subsonic, ground-bugg-ing cruise missiles are to be deployed in West Germany, Britain,

In Paris, the defense minister, Charles Hernu, cast doubt Tuesday on U.S. determination to defend Europe and urged West European nations to strengthen their own independent defenses.

Mr. Hernu spoke to the assembly of the Western European Union, a seven-nation European body, charged with military matters.

European cooperation on arms production, Mr. Herou said, "be-comes the only reasonable way if European states wish to avoid dependence" on American equip-

U.S. and Soviet negotiators

marked their first year of talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons Tuesday and adjourned the talks until late January. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher waved Tuesday as she left No. 10 Downing Street. She was

González, Moderate and Cautious, Mr. Weinberger declared: "I don't know whether it's a Soviet territory. The Pershings are hance in onlior. The way it appears to me is more of the intimi- while 464 subsonic, ground-bugg-

By James M. Markham

MADRID - In stern and somber tones, Felipe Gonzalez said Tuesday that his newly formed Socialist cabinet would pursue economic austerity at home and io foreign policy review its military ties to the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization.

In an address to the Cortes, or parliament, Mr. González, 40, wbo led his party to an overwhelming victory in the elections in October. outlined a domestic and foreign posture as moderate and cautious as the men he has picked to serve in the first Socialist government since the Spanish Civil War.

A parliamentary vote making Mr. González democratic Spain's third prime minister was expected Wednesday or Thursday.

In conscious contrast to the jubilinion that followed the Socialist sweep on Oct. 28, Mr. González promised a sober economic program that he acknowledged could have been adopted by the centerright governments that have led the country for six years.

Although standing by an elec-toral pledge to create 800,000 new jobs during the next four years, be called for greater domestic saving. promised to encourage private in-vestment and eschewed nationalizations or major state intervention

The people have voted for change, and it is our duty to fulfill it," said Mr. González, who looked haggard and did not smile as he spoke. "The singularity of the program does not lie so much in the details as in the manner of executing the programs."

Aside from a broad commitment to modernizing and streamlining the administration, the holdest specific reforms be sketched were a

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Defense De-

partment officials say that Paki-

stan has refused to accept delivery of six F-16 jet fighter-bombers from the United States because

they lack the most advanced U.S.

electronic warfare system.

But late Monday, an official

said that on the basis of talks con-ducted by U.S. Embassy diplomats in Islamabad with Pakistani Air

Force officials, the dispute was on

its way to being settled.
"I am 90 percent confident we'll

He added however, that there

would still be a delay in the deliv-

cry of the six planes, which origi-

nally were to have been sent to

ordered 40 of the planes, and the

six were the first to be offered for

have this resolved," be said.

new university law, which might offend the Catholic Church, and old membership in NATO. another bill banning high state officials from holding more than one

government post. Mr. González's cautious approach is dictated by an extremely difficult economic situation. including an unemployment rate of 16 percent. There is distrust of the Socialists among some powerful Spanish businessmen and by the conservative military establish-

Tuesday afternoon's session in the Cortes was colored by memories of the unsuccessful pulseh that interrupted the investiture of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo on Feb. 23 last year as a band of rebel Civil Guards seized

Mr. González expressed "confi-dence and solidarity with the armed forces" and dismissed as a "minority" those who had plotted

against the 1978 constitution. But he stressed: "We will not permit any action outside the constitution, and those who think they can violate it will find a rigorous response on our part. The 28th of October was the most important defeat for those who want to supplant by force the citizens' will."

The Socialist leader offered only the bare bones of a foreign policy. He said that it would not be "presumptuous" for Spain to expect to enter the European Community within the next four years. extending somewhat a demand by a key deputy, Alfonso Guerra, who has said that Spain should withdraw its application if it is not admitted by 1985.

Mr. González insisted that while Spain was a member of "the Western world," his government would "examine with all attention" its bilateral military treaty with the United States and "restudy with

to light only a week before President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is to

visit Washington for his first meet-

ing with President Ronald Reagan.

both sides, the official said, be-

cause the sale of the F-16s had be-

come a symbol of an improved re-lationship between General Zia's

government and the Reagan ad-

for it to become an issue between the two presidents," the official

said, explaining that a major effort

was being made in Pakistan to

the planes bad been held up, a State Department spokesman suid

that "the United States and Paki-

"By mutual agreement, delivery

When asked about a report that

reach a compromise

stan has purchased.

Pakistan this week. Pakistan has stan are discussing the avionics ordered 40 of the planes, and the configuration of the F-los Paki-

The dispute over the F-16s came of the first six aircraft has been

"The last thing we wanted was

It was an embarrassment to

He reasserted Spain's long-standing claim to the British col-ony of Gibraltar, but he hinted that his government wanted to open the land frontier that has been sout since 1969.

The Socialist leader's language on NATO appeared to confirm a statement by Fernando Moran, the next foreign minister, that the new government would "freeze" Spain's integration into the alliance's military structure. But, according to Socialist sources, the government will not pull out of NATO.

Mr. Moran, 56, once director for Africa and the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry, also stated that "adjustments" were needed in the treaty that permits the U.S. Navy and Air Force to use bases here.

In selecting members for his cabinet, Mr. González picked a team of young economists and technocrats considerably more moderate than the sometimes radical base of his party.

The new economics minister will be Miguel Boyer, 43, a representa-tive of the party's social democratic wing who has considerable experience in Spanish industry. The Defense Ministry will be led by Narcis Serra, the mayor of Barcelona. The Interior Ministry will be run by José Barrionuevo, who was in charge of the Madrid police

Mr. González insisted that Mr. Guerra, the party's uncontested No. 2 join the government as dep-uty prime minister. Mr. Guerra was said to be concerned that as deputy prime minister his authority and presuge would be eroded during what promised to be diffi-cult months ahead.

postponed until this question is re-

Pentagon officials said the Pak-

istanis apparently believed they were purchasing the standard U.S. Air Force F-16 but had balked

when they found out that the craft

they were to receive would not have what officials called "state of

the art" electronic equipment for

detecting an enemy's ground and

This equipment is regarded as vital to permit pilots to take eva-sive tucues and avoid being shot

down by enemy antiaircraft mis-siles or by hostile aircraft, a Penta-

An official said that the U.S. Air

Force did not want to provide the

advanced equipment because of a need to protect its security. The

Pakistanis were being offered a

There was no immediate expla-

nation of whether the Pakistanis

less advanced system, he said.

airborne radar.

gon official said.

solved," the spokesman said.

Pakistan Rejects F-16s Without Advanced Gear

Thatcher, Opposition Chiefs Last week. Industry Secretary By Perer Osnos Patrick Jenkin received a bomh from a group called the Scotush National Liberation Army, which later elaimed to have sent a num-

Letter Bombs Fail to Injure

LONDON - An incendiary derice sent in a package to Prime

Minister Margaret Thateber's office at No. 10 Downing St. burst into flames Tuesday as it was being examined slightly injuring the security official who was bandling it.

The police later disclosed that similar devices were sent Tuesday to three opposition party leaders in Parliament and to a government minister but were intercepted as the mail was being sorted.

Notes signed by a oreviously unknown group calling itself the Ani-mal Rights Militia were found on the packages. The Irish Nanonal Liberation Army, a guerrilla group in Northern Ireland, also took responsibility for sending the bomb to Mrs. Thatcher.

In Belfast, two incendiary hombs were discovered and a dozen hoax calls were reported, all thought to be connected to the first appearance by James Prior, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, before the new Ulster con-

sultanive assembly.

In his epecah Mr. Union empressed the government's determination to combat terrorism. He said that hundreds of policemen would be added to the local force.

The police say they believe that the Downing Street incident was probably not related to the Northern Ireland violence. The use of letter bombs has become standard among Britain's terrorist organizaber of other devices to prominent politicisms and public figures, None seems to have done any

At No. 10 Downing St. the lightveight, eight-by-four-inch package by nine centimeters) was delivered in the midday mail and tagged as suspicious by mes-Peter Taylor, the long-time man-

ager of the prime minister's office. was inspecting the package when it ignited and burned him slightly, the police said. He was treated at a hospital and released after two hours. The substance was apparently designed to burn rather than

Mrs. Thatcher was in another part of the building and was una-ware of the danger. Officials said there was no chance of her opening the package herself. Mrs. Thatcher later appeared at

the House of Commons and deplored the violence, warning other the lookout. Security on incoming mail was tightened in government offices.

Michael Foot, leader of the La-Party leader; Roy Jenkins, bead of the Social Democratic Party, and Timothy Raison, the minister responsible for animal legislation. were the others targeted unsuccessfully Tuesday for letter bombs al-

legedly sent by militant supporters of animal rights.

Britain's many traditional animal rights groups issued state-ments Tuesday night deploring the use of firebombs. The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection said the group would condone civil disobedience to protect the rights of animals. "but we are against damage to life because we respect all life, animal and

■ Bigger Effort Against IRA

Britain stepped up its war on the outlawed Irish Republican Army on Tuesday, but the IRA vowed to fight until "every vestige of British rule is removed from Northern Ireland, United Press International reported from Belfast.

Mr. Prior, in an address to Northern freland's consultative assembly, was expected to announce the recruitment of about 500 additional full-time officers for the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the expenditure of another £14 million (\$22.4 million) on security.

Protestant Unionists, who dominate the assembly, demanded the increased security measures after the current ways of sectorian kindings, but minority Catholics denounced them.

"The Irish Republican Army promises that the war for national uberation will continue until ever vestige of British rule is removed from Ireland," the IRA said in a statement from Dublin, "There can be no British solution to the demand of peace with justice, to the demand for freedom.

China 5-Year Plan Sets Cautious Growth Goals

By Christopher S. Wren. New York Times Service

BEIJING - China unveiled an overdue five-year plan Tuesday that sets cautious goals for eco-nomic growth while allocating subinvestment funds for chronic problem areas like energy and transportation.

In a report to the National People's Congress, China's nominal parliament, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said that the sixth five-year plan, which covers 1981 through 1985, would boost the gross value of industrial and agricultural output to 871 billion yuan (\$435.5 billion by 1985, an increase of just 21.7 percent over output in 1980.

Mr. Zhao called the modest annual growth target of 4 percent safe and appropriate, allowing room for overfulfillment. He disclosed that total output in industry and agriculture grew by 4.5 per-cent in 1981 and would reach 5.7 percent this year. He urged Chinese to strive to achieve a 5-percent annual growth.

The five-year plan is being pre-sented to the National People's Congress two years late because a

had discovered the problem only in recent days or whether this bad

A Pentagon official said he un-derstood that Israel, which also

has the F-16, had been provided

with the most up-to-date electron-

ics equipment. The equipment was reportedly used effectively against

Syrian anuaircraft sites in Leba-

non and against Soviet-made fight-

The F-16s are manufactured by

the General Dynamics Corp. and

by a European consortium. The first six planes of a 40-plane order

worth \$1.1 billion were to have been delivered by the U.S. Air

Force to Pakistan by the end of the

week, a few days before General Zia's arrival in Washington.

Pakistan has an obsolete air

force and has been trying for years

to persuade the United States to

provide it with an advanced fight-

er planes piloted by Syrians.

been a long-standing dispute.

retrenchment of the economy in 1979 caused the original plan to be scrapped as overly ambitious. It was subsequently held up by disagreements over the priorities and allocations among the economic

planners. Mr. Zhao told delegates on Tuesday, as he had last year, that the policy of economic readjustment, restructuring and consolidation would continue through the current live-year plan. The prime minister warned that the task of industrial readjustment remained arduous and complicated.
In his speech, excerpts of which

were circulated by the New China News Agency. Mr. Zbao conceded that the targets of the plan were lower than those of the previous 28 years, but he said that they were anchored in better economic performance.

Last September, the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, called for China to quadruple the output of its farms and factories by the end of the century. Chinese economists have admitted that this would require an average growth

rate exceeding 7 percent annually.

Mr. Zhao's strategy, as he outlined it to the Nauonal People's Congress a year ago, is to consoli-date the economy through the mid-1980s before accelerating growth. He promised that the growth rate in subsequent years would be still higher, thus ushering in a period of vigorous economic development in China.

The prime minister reported that the current plan allocated 230 billion yuan for capital construction, which is about the same as in

the previous plan.

Another 130 billion yuan has been set aside to update existing enterprises. Mr. Zhao identified energy and transportation as priority investment targets.

This means that the energy sector will get 54 billion yuan over five years, mostly for inland oil ex-ploration, hydroelectric projects and coal mining. Transport and communications will get 29.8 bil-lion yuan, mainly to develop railroads, barbors and river naviga-

The prime minister also said that China would expand its foreign trade to achieve a turnover of 85.5 hillion yuan by 1985, which is 51.8 percent more than in 1980.



Zhao Ziyang

Mr. Zhao predicted that imports would increase slightly over ex-ports as China raised the volume of technology and major equip-ment ordered from the West. He called for a continuing effort to seek foreign loans and investment. including joint ventures, that would deliver more hard currency for China's modernization drive. All this is intended to increase

na's national economy. Among other targets. Mr. Zbao said that China's grain output would rise to 360 million tons by 1985 from 320 million tons in 1980. Cotton, which has just produced another record crop, would reach 3.6 million tons by 1985 Coal production would rise to 700

China's ability to be self-reliant. Mr. Zhao said. It must not weaken

or hamper the development of Chi-

million tons, from 620 million in Mr. Zhao also called for China's oil production, which has stagnated at a little over 100 million tons. to expand its capacity by 35 mil-lion tons, though he did not say how this would be done. Western

firms bave started drilling for offshore oil along China's untapped continental shelf.

The prime minister also confirmed that China would continue to run a deficit budget during the plan, a consequence in part of heavy consumer subsidies. But be said that an effort would be made to hold the government deficit below 3 billion yuan a year through



INSIDE

ITALIAN CRISIS - Amintore Fanfani leaving the Quirinale Palace in Rome on Tuesday after a meeting with President Sandro Pertini. Mr. Fanfani said he was ready to form a government, but difficulties were reported. Page 2.

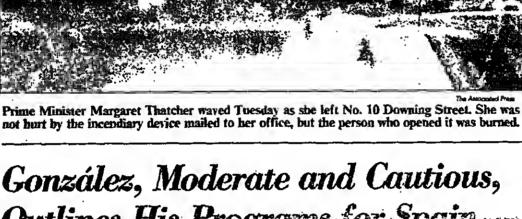
Lech Walesa, long a symbol of hope for millions of Poles, now poses a more confused symbolism.

President Ronald Reagan will not try to accelerate the third

stage of his across-the-board tax cut. Spurred by strength in the oil stocks, prices on the New York Stock Exchange soured, with the Dow Jones industrial average gaining more than 36 points.

As President Reagan prepared to leave for a five-day tour of Central and South America, the Nicaraguan government expressed fears that Mr. Reagan's visit could prove unhelpful.

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Hope Survives Confusion as Poles Await Move by Walesa

Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — More than two weeks after his release from internment. Lech Walesa remains a symbol of hope for millions in Poland. But as the days go by that sense of hope becomes more and more

The Roman Catholic Church appears to be keeping a discreet distance from the man who once led 10 million workers in the first independent trade union movement in a Soviet bloc country. The authorities treat him as an official nonperson: "The former head of the former Solidarity."

And Mr. Walesa, garrulous be-fore his internment, has said little since his release Nov. 14. He has described himself as "a man on a greasy tightrope with a prisoo yard

In his silence, bowever, he faces losing credibility with the millions c! Poles to whom he is still, as a former Solidarity activist put it, "a symbol of what might have been, of what might still be."

While fugitive Solidarity leaders announced last weekend that they would defer to Mr. Walesa on strategy, even they were not with-

They pledged to cease their protests and other anti-government activities on Mr. Walesa's orders. But they recommended that such a

believed to number about 700 after role in the Polish political scene an announcement Monday that 327 more would be freed.

According to sources close to the church hierarchy, the martial law government is trying to isolate Mr. Walesa politically by poison-ing his relations with the church and intimidating his advisers.

The government campaign was said to include an unsuccessful attempt to pass potentially emharrassing material to Pope John Paul II. The material, which was said to involve tape recordings containing what was alleged to be Mr. Walesa's voice making disparaging remarks about the church, was re-jected by Archhishop Luigi Poggi, the Vatican's principal emissary on Polish affairs, according to church

The Polish secret police de-tained some of Mr. Walesa's advisers several days ago and warned them about their relationship with the union leader. Among those briefly detained was Andrzej Wielowieyski, a prominent Catholic lawyer and journalist who has been acting as a primary liaison between Mr. Walesa and the

church authorities.
Mr. Wietowieyski confirmed the detention hut refused to disclose details. He called it "a matter of very little importance."

Mystery surrounds Mr. Walesa's intentions and the circumstances of his release, and it appears that step be put off until the release of his options are limited. The odds all remaining political prisoners, against him soon resuming a major are considered long and lengthen-

The immediate reaction when we heard Walesa was released was joy, a spark of hope," a Warsow factory worker said. "But later opinions were mixed. After emonons cooled down, people began to get suspicious that maybe the church and the government made a deal and that Walesa would be used as a tool to calm the situa-

Both the church and the regime deny any deal, and Mr. Walesa stressed on his release: "I have signed nothing. I have not resigned from anything. I have not declared anything and I have not compelled myself to anything. I was released, to my surprise, without obliga-tions, as a really completely free

Nor has the 39-year-old unionist done anything to suggest he was compromised. Nonetheless, Mr. Walesa's continued silence has led

watesa's continued silence has led to rumors and speculation.

Describing him as "someone on whose shoulders Poland has laid its fate," an underground bulletin circulating in Warsaw factories added: "That is wby no one among us can remain oblivious to what Walesa will do."

The statement by the so-celled

The tape recordings of his pur-ported criticism of the church is a case in point. The tapes are said to The statement by the so-called provisional coordinating commit-tee of Solidarity, circulated last weekend, put more pressure on contaio a conversation between Mr. Walesa and his hrother. Stainslaw, during a visit at Arlamow, the government hunting lodge where the unioo leader was him. "We are ready to submit ourselves to Walesa's decisions," the fugitive leaders said.

sition activities.

economic morass.

Either way, there is little doubt that for the time being the authori-

ties are going to great lengths to

isolate him politically, especially

from the church, which could be a potent alty of the union leader.

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service LAGOS - Nigeria, the most po-pulous country in hlack Africa, re-

cently ended the first year of a po-

litical campaign that still has nine

"Politics is the only growth in-dustry in Nigeria," said a Western

diplomatic analyst who reads sev-

en Nigerian newspapers a day to keep up with the electoral maneuvering Nigerians, he said, "would rather talk politics than

eat."
What it all hoils down to, so far, is that President Shehu Shagari,

elected in 1979 when the country's

military leaders surrendered rule to a civilian government, looks like a sure bet to retain the presidency

But politics here has never been simple. Nigería's 80 million peo-

ple comprising roughly a quarter of the population of hlack Africa, are divided into three main ethnic

and religious groups with a long history of difficult and sometimes

hloody relations. Politics here has

always been a delicate study in coercion, conciliation, head-bang-

"These people are not strangers to hardball politics," said an American resident of Lagos who watches it all with a combination

of amazement and admiration.

ing and money.

for another four-year term.

months to run.

ground said that one reason the said that on the tape Mr. Walesa fugitive unionists took their stand appeared to be "stupid, vulgar, was to head off any "separate peace" between Mr. Walese and cynical" in making remarks critical of the church and the pope. The the regime, one that could make government turned over the tapes. the underground a scapegoat. The or portions of them, to the office statement serves to link Mr. Waleof Archhishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, according to sa with the underground for the fu-ture, even though he has carefully usually well-informed lay Catholie avoided public comment on opposources, and also to Archhishop Poggi in Rome.

The tapes and the warnings is-sued to several of Mr. Walesa's ad-Some Polish and Western observers say they believe that the government well understood the pressures under which Mr. Walesa visers suggest that the regime ismore concerned about Mr. Walesa would fall upon his release and that they hoped the pressures would be great enough to destroy than it acknowledges publicly.

According to a party source who overheard him. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski recently said privately that the biggest danger for the regime would be for him as a unifying symbol of oppo-Others argue that the Polish leaders believe that they may still need Mr. Walesa if they are to win enough cooperation from a sullen ger for the regime would be for Mr. Walesa to choose "the path of martyrdom," thus becoming an even more powerful symbol of rework force to pull Poland out of its

> By contrast, Mr. Rakowski re-portedly said that Mr. Walesa's potential as an ally was limited, reasoning that Poles were so skeptical of the regime that even Mr. Walesa's endorsement would win over only a limited oumber.

if Mr. Walesa knows what he intends to do, he seems to be keeping it to himself and his closest advis-

A close friend said Mr. Walesa had been staying mostly around home, playing with his seven children and seeing a select group of

BELGIAN STRIKE — Demonstrators were out in force Tuesday in Brussels to support a

government plan to cut working hours by 5 percent and wages by 3 percent in return for a 3-

percent increase in the number of jobs. The 24-hour general strike affected approximately half the country. A second strike has been called for next Tuesday in the remaining areas.

Conciliation, Coercion and Money

Nigeria has a U.S.-style consti-

tution and a federal system. It has 19 states, and there is pressure to

create more. Most of those in exis-

tence are in severe financial diffi-

culty. But because the spoils are so

great for political leaders, every party in the country agrees that more states are a fine idea. The

only disagreement is over how

Mr. Shagari's biggest political challenge, which some discount as

a serious obstacle, comes from two

sonthern-based parties of the Ibo

The Ibo party, the Nigerian Peo-ple's Party, is headed by Chief Nnamdi Azikiwe, 78. The Yoruha are led by the United Party of Ni-geria, headed by Chief Obafemi Avelorio 77

Political enmity between the

tribes goes back for generations, and the effort to bridge the gap of political suspicion with a new coa-

lition, the Progressive People's Al-liance, was considered a necessity

if either party was to have a chance

to win the presidency.

However, the question of which leader would be the coalitioo's

candidate for president is still un-

A wild card is the return from

exile of former Lieutenant Colonel

Odumegwu Ujukwu, who led the Ibo secessionists in the Nigerian

Civil War of 1967 to 1970, some-

times called the Biafran war. Mr. Ojukwu has given hints of being ready to throw in his tot with President Shagari's National Party of

Nigeria, but neither he nor the par-

ty has iodicated how they are plan-

Another implied, but serious,

threat to the electoral process is

the possibility of violence. Recent disturbances in the Moslem-domi-

nated northern part of the country

Abduction in Netherlands

(\$750,000), police said Tuesday.

ning to maneuver.

and Yoruba tribes.

Awolowo, 72.

A well-connected Polish source visitors. He refuses to speak on the

The one time each day when he insists on being left alone, the friend said, is during the main evening television news program, which he watches "religiously and without visible emotion.

Mr. Walsea frequently tells those around him that "everything will turn out all right," and "I have a concept," the friend said,

What that concept is, no one ems to know.

4 Ex-Leaders Freed

The official Polish press agency PAP reported that the Polish authorities announced Tuesday that four former members of the national leadership who served under Edward Gierek had been temporarily released from internment.

A report by Reuters from War-saw said the Polish press agency had reported that Piotr Jaroszewicz, a former prime minister, and Tadeusz Pyka, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Jan Szydiak, ali former deputy prime ministers, were interned when martial law was declared.

PAP said the Interior Ministry ordered that they be granted leave from internment so that they could testify in an investigation into their activities. The four, along with several other members of the Gierek administration, have been accused of corruption and abuse of power.

have reawakened fears that the

government may have to call out

federal troops to police the elec-

The threat is taken seriously hy

many Nigerians, who do oot want

to see the army take control of the

country. These people often ex-press the fear that if political vio-lence gets out of hand, forcing the

mobilization of the army, it might

Much of Nigeria's progress in

the last three years has been fueled by oil. With the oil glut, however, Nigeria's high-quality, low-sulfur

crude is not in great demand, and production has fallen to about 1.4

million barrels a day, a drop of al-most 30 percent from 1980.

During the oil boom, large-scale development plans assured high

incomes from construction and allied industries and drew rural residents from the farms that once

were able to feed the country. But

in 1981 Nigeria imported \$544 mil-lion in food, mainly rice and wbeat, from the United States.

Meanwhile. Nigeria's ooce-sub-

stantial foreign currency reserves have dropped from about \$10 hil-

lioo at the end of 1981 to about \$1

hillion oow. Mr. Shagari has intro-duced new austerity measures, and

the central bank has been ordered

to restrict imports to \$1.3 billion a month. Mr. Shagari has said be wants to get the import bill down to \$990 million a month.

Uoder these pressures, economic activity in Nigeria has begun to decline, and the brakes have been put on major development projects.

on major development projects. Next to the economies of many

other African countries, Nigeria's

still has something of a boom fla-vor. But the squeeze is on.

that they cannot simply push a

button and get the country mov-

Austerity has taught the people

implant the idea that the military might just as well be running the

government again.

WORLD BRIEFS

Charges in British Spy Trial Outlined

LONDON (Reuters) — A British professor charged with apping for the Soviet Union supplied NATO documents of the highest secrecy to the Kremlin, the prosecution said Tuesday. The trial then went into closed session so the prosecution could outline the extent of the damage al-

Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, charged in the second day of trial that Hugh Hamhleton, 60, photographed more than 80 top-secret documents for the Soviet Union while working for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris from 1956 to 1961. He said Mr. Hambleton had admitted receiving \$6,000 from Moscow.

Mr. Havers said the documents were classified "cosmic," the highest grade of secrecy, applied to information "so important that its disclosure would result in exceptionally grave damage." Mr. Hambleton has plead-

Children Visit Moscow Pentecostalists

MOSCOW (AP) — Pyotr and Augustina Vashchenko, the Pentecostalists who have found refuge in the U.S. Embassy since 1978, saw some of their children for the first time io nearly four and a half years Tuesday. But their reunion occurred through the steel grate covering the basement

window of the embassy because of a disagreement over the visit.

Avram, 8, Sara, 12, and Lydia, 31, were three of 11 Vashchenko children who arrived in Moscow on Tuesday from their Siberian hometown, Chernogorsk. The other eight children remained five miles (eight kilometers) away in the Yaroslavi train starion in northeast Mosco

The 11 children and the wife of one of them had traveled four days by train for the reunion. U.S. Embassy officials had refused them permission to visit all at once, insisting that the visiting children be escorted into the embassy in pairs. The whole family has refused that condition, saying that none of the children would enter the embassy unless they all could go together. Therefore, the Vashehenkos spoke with their children

Italian Bishops Question Cruise Siting

ROME (Reuters) — Roman Catholic bishops stepped into a dispute Tuesday over the planned stationing of ouclear missiles in Sicily by expressing solidarity with U.S. prelates who have questioned the morality of the policy of nuclear deterrence.

Two senior churchmen said in a statement that they feared the pro-posed siting of 112 U.S. cruise missiles at Comiso on the south coast of Sicily would be only the first step in the "atomic rearmament of Europe." The statement was signed by Bishop Dante Bernini, president of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Italian Bishops Conference. and represented the views of the Italian prelates, church sources said.

The statement was also signed by Bishop Luigi Bettazzi, president of the International Catholic Movement for Peace, Pax Christi, which groups 60 bishops and hundreds of lay members worldwide.

Mubarak Begins Visit to New Delhi

NEW DELHI (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived here Tuesday for talks with Indian leaders on the Middle East and the future of the nonaligned movement,
President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi greeted Mr.

Muharak at Delhi military airport and later were his hosts at a banquet in Rashtrapathi Bhavan, the Indian presidential palace.

India has shown interest in the Egyptian-French plan for a solution to the Palestinian problem based on recognition of Israel by Arah countries and recognition of a Palestinian state by Israel. President François Mitterrand of France, who is completing a visit to India, said Monday, however, that there was no plan to make the proposal a tripartite one hy including India as sponsor.

West Bank Teachers Split on Pledge

JERUSALEM (WP) — Foreign teachers at the Arab universities in the occupied West Bank appeared divided Tuesday over whether to accept a revised work permit application form that includes a pledge that they will not assist the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Albert Aghazarian, the spokesman for Bir Zeit University, said the teachers had voted to reject the new form on the grounds that it is no different from an earlier anti-PLO pledge required to obtain work permits for the current academic year. The Israeli civil administration imposed the new regulation in Septem-

ber, requiring the foreign nationals to sign an explicit anti-PLO pledge before they received new work permits. Virtually all the teachers refused, contending the pledge infringed on academic freedom, and they were supported in their stand earlier this month by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

El Al Employees Clash With Police

TEL AVIV (UPI) - Hundreds of El Al workers clashed Tuesday with police after failing to win a court order to stop the Israeli government from liquidating the state-owned national airline. The Tel Aviv Labor Court declined to issue a permanent injunction against disbanding El Al, saying it had no jurisdiction in the case.

The workers employees blocked traffic by lying down in the street in front of the office of Nahman Perl, the El Al chairman, Ignoring an order to disperse, they hurled bottles and rocks, and shouted "Nazis!" at

the helmeted policemen. Seventeen protesters were arrested. El Al announced last week it was going into voluntary liquidation after negotiations with its 5.000 workers on a drastic reorganization program failed. The company has lost more than \$250 million in the last



Israeli riot police removing a protesting El Al worker Tuesday.

For the Record

MOSCOW (AP) - Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Turkey's foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, reaffirmed Tuesday their commitment

iog." said a banker in the northern commercial center of Kano. And, if Mr. Shagari holds to his NULAND, Netherlands - Anto improve bilateral relations, Tass reported. tonia van der Valk, the 51-year-old strategy, the banker said, "he will wife of a Dutch motel owner, has be able to loosen things up just enough to get more money flowing through the economy before the been kidnapped and held for a ransom of two million guilders

NAIROBI (UPI) — Major Antony Macharia, 35, a Kenyan Air Force intelligence officer, has been sentenced to one year in prison for failing to report plans for the Aug. I coup attempt, the Daily Nation newspaper

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Fanfani Ready to Form Coalition **But Parties Quarrel Over Cabinet**

ROME - Prime Minister-designate Amintore Fanfani said Tuesday he was ready to form Italy's 43d postwar government, hut he was immediately embroiled in party infighting over cahinet posts.

After two weeks of political crisis, the Senate leader told President Sandro Pertini he would head

a coalition of his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals. But political sources said bitter wrangling in the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties prevented him from naming his minis-

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They said Mr. Fanfani, 74, was odds with his own party leadership over the halance between party veterans and younger members in the cahinet. The Socialists were split over ministerial and party

Mr. Fanfani has led four previous administrations, the last in 1962. He forged a historic alliance between the Christian Democrats, who have dominated kalian politics since World War II, and the

center-left Socialists in 1962. But he went into political eclipse in the mid-1970s after campaign-ing fiercely against the legalization of divorce.

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ceded by surface treatment.

His success in forming a fourparty coalition after two weeks of delicate negotiations restores the prime minister's joh to the Christian Democrats after a 16-month

interval It eliminated the need for early elections to break a political stalemate that shattered the five-party coalition of the outgoing Republi-can prime minister, Giovanni Spa-

Mr. Spadolini, Italy's first noo-Christian Democratic prime minis-ter since the war, resigned Nov. 14 for the second time in three months. Feuding between Christian Democratic and Socialist ministers had paralyzed his goveru-

Mr. Spadolini's Republicans said Monday they would stay out of Mr. Fanfani's cahinet because they doubted its ability to solve It-aly's economic problems, includ-ing a 17-percent rate of inflation and a projected 100-trillion-lire (\$70-billion) state borrowing requirement next year,

They said tough austerity plans that the Republicans insist are essential had been watered down to persuade the Socialists, who are supported by the trade unions, to

join the government.

Anti-inflation proposals drawn up by Mr. Fanfani call for a twoyear truce in wage disputes. But he dropped plans to reform Italy's costly wage indexation system and shelved a proposed ceiling on pensions next year.

Political sources said Mr. Fanfani might be able to sort out his cabinet difficulties by Wednesday, clearing the way for President Pertini to swear in the government.

But the basic difficulties of re-

conciling Socialist and center-right Christian Democratic policies are likely to plague Mr. Fanfam's administration, with early elections remaining a possibility, political sources said.

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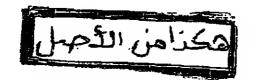
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Widespread Decline in Minority Enrollment Reported by Colleges in the U.S.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Many colleges and universities around the United States are reporting a substantial decrease in minority freshmen, especially blacks, among students who enrolled this fall.

Some educators attribute the drop to the recession and cuts in federal aid programs under the Reagan administration.

Others say it is a result of long-term prob-lems; the growing cost of subsidizing needy students, recruiting difficulties and a less firm commitment to the affirmative action procommunent to the ainmaire action programs that, in the early 1970s, brought more minority students to the nation's campuses.

According to the Census Burean, the proportion of nonwhite students in American colleges and universities increased substantially

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from 1960 to 1977, from 6.4 percent to 13.8

In the past five years, however, census fig-ures and other statistics show that the trend has stabilized. From 1977-78 to 1981-82, the most recent figures available, overall minority enrollment has held steady at about 13 per-cent, and black enrollment at about 10 per-

"Things moved incredibly fast over the last 15 years," said Elias Blake Jr., the president of Clark College in Atlanta, who is head of the National Advisory Committee on Black Higher Education and Black Colleges. "There were tremendous gains in a short period of time, and most people tended to assume that, once there are tremendous than a short period of time, and most people tended to assume that, once they got started, they would be cootinuous. But this didn't happen. The progress got stalled, and no one I know is talking about

continuing the climb. Most of our evergy is going into trying to avoid regression."

The drop in minority enrollment this fall is sharpest among freshmen at Ivy League schools and other expensive private colleges. At Harvard University, for example, the number of first-year minority students dropped by 7 percent, from 463 students to 431. More than half of the black men who were offered admission, 43 of 83, did oot accept.

Cornell University reported a 10-percent drop in minority enrollment in its freshman class. The number of blacks in the freshman class dropped to 156 from 195; the number of Hispanic Americans fell to 121 from 138, and there were four native Americans in the class. compared with 10 the previous fall.

The trend was apparent at a wide variety of

telection session of Congress.

fore the 97th Coogress ends.

inate the tax cut next year.

getic debate" on the issue.

tax cuL

serving the third year of the tax cut. But White House officials

have said that they expect Demo-crats to attempt to modify or elim-

The majority leader said that Mr. Reagan bad not made up his

mind on the tax-cut acceleration

before the meeting, which Senator

The Tennessee Republican said

that he bad personally recom-meoded against accelerating the

Baker described as a "fairly ener-

other institutions. At the University of Arkan-sas in Fayetteville, minority representation in the freshman class dropped by 10 percent, the first decline ever reported, while at the Univer-sity of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, a predominantblack public university, there was a drop of 6 percent in total euroliment.

The United Negro College Fund found that overall enrollment at the 42 historically black colleges under its umbrella dropped 3.7 percent in the fall, with the number of freshmen down 12 percent. "Students seemed to be afraid that they would not get financial aid," said Alan Kirschner, director of research.

Earlier this year, the Commission on the Higher Education of Minorities, supported with a \$700,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, issued a report concluding that "the last two decades have witnessed dramatic increases

in minority representation at all levels of the educational pipeline and in virtually all fields."

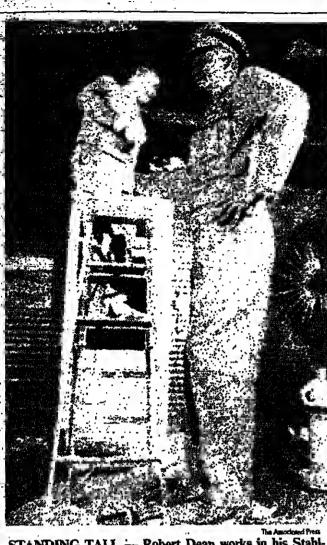
tt added, bowever, that minority representa-tion has stabilized in the past five years and that "few gains have been made since the mid-

There have been some exceptions to the general pattern, mainly among undergraduate in-stitutions that have increased recruiting efforts. At Barnard College in New York. for instance, minority enrollment in the freshman class rose to 26 percent this year from 17 per-

Steve Syverson, director of admissions at Pomooa College in California, said that the drop reflected a broader trend among disadvantaged students. "The decline is not limited to minority students hut is more a function of lower socioecooomic backgrounds," he said. "There is a widespread feeling: Why should I go on to a big liberal arts college, which will cost a lot of money, when I can go do something that will make a lot of money right away?"

The Nauonal Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities recently released a study showing that from 1979-80 to 1981-82 private colleges and universities reported a 39-percent drop in students whose family incomes were \$6,000 to \$24,000.

Many officials also said that the cutbacks in federal grants and loans to college students that went into effect in October 1981 were a major factor, not so much because they elimioated substantial support for needy students but because students feared that they would



STANDING TALL - Robert Dean works in his Stahltown, Pennsylvania, studio on a 10-foot clay model of the

Reagan Won't Move To Speed Up Tax Cut

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan, following the advice of Republican congressional leaders, said Tuesday that he had ruled out a request to Congress to accelerate the third stage of his across-the-hoard tax cut.

Mr. Reagan said that although there continued to he what he termed "interest" in the idea of advancing the tax cut from July to January, "we're not going to make a push for that." He was flanked by the Seoate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and the House mi-nority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

Mr. Reagan said that his most important objective for the pos-telection session of Congress that began this week "is to protect the cuts that are already in place, the third year of the tax cut that be-gins this July" and "the indexing that follows" in 1985.

A few weeks ago Mr. Reagao said that he found the idea of accelerating the tax cut "appealing" because it would stimulate the

economy.

Questioned about why he had changed his mind since then, Mr. Reagan said there were several reasons, one of them being that the tax-cut acceleration would worsen

the deficit He said that although the tax cut would produce some stimula-

Norway Church May Close for Lack of Wine

The Associated Press
KRISTIANSAND, Norway sult" would be an addition to the Kristiansand's Romao federal deficit. Catholic church may be forced The president added that he had to close soon, the Rev. Nor-bert Haunschild said Tuesday. discussed with the two-dozen con-gressional leaders who came to the because it is running sbort of White House what he termed the altar wine. "difficulty" of winning approval of

Father Haunschild was quoted by Oslo oewspaper Dagbladet as saying: "We have only two bottles of altar a tax-cut acceleration in the pos-Mr. Reagan has already asked for action on 10 appropriations bills and other legislative items bewine left. Unless some of our parishioners have some few bottles to spare, we may be Seoator Baker said Mr. Reagan would have little difficulty in pre-

forced to close soon." A strike by 500 production workers of Vinmonopolet, Norway's state-ruo wine and liquor monopoly, has made it difficult for the courch to buy the necessary quantities of wine, the paper said.

U.S.-Turkey Airfield Pact

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS - The United States and Turkey signed an accord Monday to allow for Ameri-can use of Turkish airfields.

Reagan Backs Extension in 1984 Of U.S. Revenue-Sharing Program

By Howard Kurtz

Wushington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan bas all but assured urban leaders that be will support an extension of the popular revenue-sharing program, which re-turns U.S. funds to states and mu-

The president said Monday that he had supported revenue sharing over the last two years, "and while I haven't made any final budget decisions for fiscal 1984, I can promise you I will look at revenue sharing in the same light." The \$4.6-billion program is up for reauthorization oext year.

But, at the same time, Mr. Reagan cautioned that the cities had become "addicted to federal bailouts" and would have to be-

come more self-reliant. He told more than 3,000 delegates to the National League of Cities convention here that new U.S. spending programs are not the answer to their economic problems, "It is time to give up the temporary Band-Aids and placebos,"

he said. "lo a very real sense, our coffers are empty.

The president also asked the league to support his proposals for a gasoline-tax increase to repair aging roads and bridges and for creation of enterprise zones in 75

distressed neighborhoods. League officials geocrally were pleased with Mr. Reagan's conciliatory tone, especially on revenue sharing. "I feel very encouraged by some of the things he said," said the league's president, Ferd L. Harrisoo of Scotland Neck, North

Mr. Reagan singled out Balti-more's "Blue Chip-In" program as an innovative approach in which private companies have donated money or jobs to hire the unem-ployed. But Baltimore officials said the contributions made up only 1,751 of the 12,000 summer jobs they lost to U.S. budget cuts. As for permanent jobs, the companies have raised only \$2.2 million of the \$63 million the city has lost

in U.S. job fuods. In similar fashion, many of the officials here have been on a star-

resigned to a prolonged period of austerity. Dayton, Ohio, is buying its own phone system. Fort Worth, Texas, has hired a company to pick up the trasb. Minneapolis has gone to one-man police cars, and while firemeo in Seattle still put out fires for free, they now charge to conduct building inspections.

One of the busiest exhibitions at the convention belongs to Wackenhut Services loc., which contracts with cities to provide firemen, ambulances, airport rescue teams and, for small towns, entire police departments. Savings are impressive because Wackenhut does not have to pay union wages,

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late Dwight D, Eisenhower. A bronze casting of the statue will be placed at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. tion to the economy, the "first re-Reagan Aide Cautions Congress

Against Cutting Troops in Europe

administration warned Congress on Tuesday that legislation that would force troop cutbacks in Europe would "signal a broad U.S. retreat from its responsibilities" just when the new Soviet leader-ship was measuring "our ability to maintain a unified Western alli-

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political af-fairs, also told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that measures in the military appropriations bill would "interfere with our ability to meet our commitment to modernize NATO's nuclear forces" and undercut the U.S. negotiating position at the nuclear arms talks with

the Soviet Union in Geneva. The Senate is expected to take up the 1983 military appropriations bill in two weeks. The measure contains provisions that would force a cut of 18,900 U.S. , soldiers in Europe, eliminate funds for stockpiling equipment to serve

WASHINGTON - The Reagan cruise missiles, and climinate the U.S. portion of funding for 93,000 West German reservists to support U.S. units.

whelming support in committee action. They reflect a growing be-lief within Congress that other na-tions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must bear more of the burden for Western defense at a time when the United States is expanding its military role else-

where in the world. "Never has the American role in the defense of Europe been reduced through legislation," Mr. Eagleburger said, "Never has the U.S. backed away from its NATO commitments. And never have the elected representatives of the American people voted oot to stand by our allies and back up

our defense commitments." "Are we really ready now to take such a fateful step?" he asked. "Do we really want to greet the new Soviet leadership with a sharp deviation from the policies that

U.S. rapid deployment forces, cut have so successfully preserved funding for ground-launched Western security and American leadership in Europe?

The Senate military appropriations subcommittee voted in late September to freeze U.S. troop strength in Europe at the 1980 level of 331,700 as compared to 355,600, which the administration is proposing.

Senate sources indicate that even if the House hill does not reach the Senate in time to allow action during the three-week post-election session, efforts are expected to be made to put some kind of peacetime maximum on the number of U.S. troops in Europe into

the continuing resolution.

Mr. Eagleburger rejected arguments that such steps would jobt the Europeans into doing more for themselves.

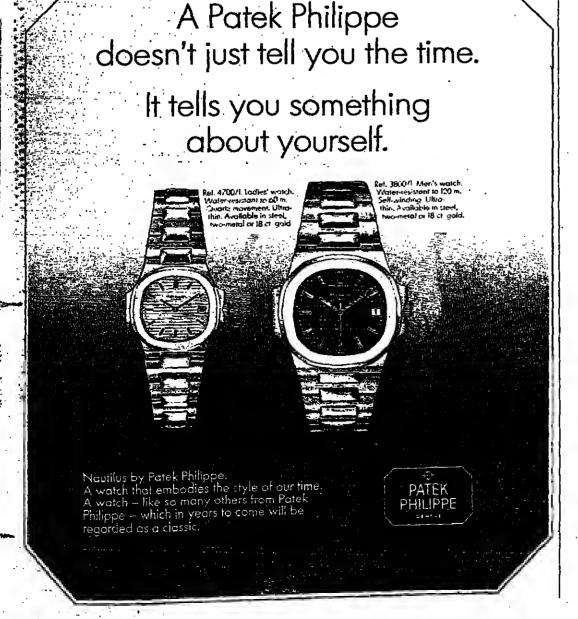
"Proponents of this legislation may claim that our doing less would jolt our allies into doing more," he said. "I see no basis for such wishful thinking. U.S. cuts would have the opposite effect. If we do less, the Europeans will do less, and we will be less secure."

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VIF Gourmet Journal (Hamburg) April 1982



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Herald Tribune

Better Gripes Than War

The conference was "badly prepared, badly organized and should never have been held at this time." So said the chief of the European Community delegation to the 88-nation trade

conference just concluded in Geneva.

He is entitled in his opinion on the first two points but is decidedly wrong on the third. The world now needs every sign of re-cognition that trade war can be deadly.

America insisted on this meeting of signa-tories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. President Reagan wanted it as a way in stop the world slide toward protectionism. What he got instead was a long lecture on the foolishness of American policies and diplomacy, followed by a vague, written of firmation of free tender. affirmation of free trade.

Still, the Geneva conference did not fail. By exposing the parties in bitter debate, it may have had a positive, sobering influence on leaders long accustomed to viewing trade issues from a position of charvinist politics.

The Reagan administration, like other administrations dating back to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's, opposes barriers to world trade. But also like its predecessors this administradon must contend with a Congress more con-cerned with a dozen domestic industries facing stiff foreign competition than with the less specific advantages of open trade.

President Reagan is in tactical retreat.

conceding new protection to steel, auto, textile and sugar interests in hope of heading off worse. The Geneva conference was intended as a complementary tactic.

If the Europeans could be induced to tame their protectionist pobcies — particularly the subsidizing of agricultural exports — Con-

gress might reduce its pressure for retaliation. But the American agenda did not sit well with the Europeans, particularly the French. Washington, they said, has some nerve asking for trade concessions while Europe suffers from a deep recession exported by America. Besides, they argued the United States is in no position to throw stones at agricultural protectionism. The meat, dairy and sugar in-dustries in the United States are all insulated from foreign competition by quotas.

On the merits, the American arguments are more persuasive. The Europeans originally favored precisely the ann-inflationary policies that have triggered the recession. Now they can win votes at home by denouncing those policies. As for agricultural protection ism, Europe is the worse sinner. In a world without trade barriers, the United States would still be the world's largest exporter of food; densely populated Europe would probably become a net food importer.

But winning the technical argument is not the point. In times of stress, it is inevitable that politicians lunge for the dubious proposition that it is worth paying more for cars or corn to create jobs at home. Not many minds were changed by the oratory in Geneva. But hardly anyone, not even the observers sent from Congress, could have left thinking that such beggar-thy-neighbor policies would pass without retaliation. Any further move by America or Europe to restrict imports or steal markets is bound in be self-defeating. And since anything is preferable to rearming for trade war, what happened in Geneva was a welcome, if weak, blow for peace,

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Off on a Latin Circuit

Pity President Reagan, who left Tuesday for five days in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. When be stays away from Latin America be is accused of neglecting a vital region. When be does go he is accused of promoting his own policy. It dismays some critics, for instance, that be will make an appearance in Central America in support of friendly governments. It is regrettable that presidential visits to Latin America are so few and Latins so sensitive in the symbolism of them that Mr. Reagan cannot simply head south and do business. But it is good that

be is going all the same.

The "easy" part of the trip will be to salute the various national political evolutions that add up in the administration's eyes to the bemisphere's current "democratic momentum" - in the four countries the president is visiting and, much more crudely and partially, in El Salvador and Guatemala, whose presidents be will meet along the way. It is a ragged and incomplete trend, but one worthy of wbatever impetus Mr. Reagan can add to it. The longtime democrats in Costa Rica aside, his Central American interlocutors represent conservative, beavily military governments that are being called upon to promote social change and to fight insurgents at the same time. All of Latin America will be listening closely to the way President Reagan addresses these two missions.

However, the long-term battle for Latin America will be fought on different and even more difficult terrain. In the 20 years since the Alliance for Progress, Latin America has recorded impressive economie growth - 6 percent a year in real terms, Secretary of State George Shultz recently observed. But to consolidate and sustain these gains, and pay the beavy debts whose servicing is a necessary condition of further loans, the region now needs immense infusions of capital. The political disputes - in Central America, over the Falklands — may steal the headlines. The continuing effort of Latin America and the Caribbean region to acquire capital by trade, credits and loans is unavoidably the hemisphere's abiding concern.

Defying some of its press notices, the Reagan administration has sought to be more attentive in word and, increasingly, in deed to these Latin priorities. Secretary Shultz's economic interest and his commitment to the anti-protectionist cause are especially relevant. Congress could help substantially at this moment by approving the tariff and investment incentives in the administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative,

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Timing in the Middle East

Israel says she is not in a hurry and that she can wait until Lebanon screams with pain, [but] the Soviets, under new leadership, may not sit back and watch America move freely in the region. They may interfere to spoil what is being cooked outside their kitchen in terms of regional peace settlements. -An-Nahar (Beirus).

Dramatic Reversal in Spain

[On Tuesday] Felipe González formally [took] on the office of prime minister, thereby becoming Europe's youngest bead of govern-ment at the age of 40. It is a dramatic moment in the history of a dramatic country to see the Socialist Labor Party, the same PSOE that was brought down and then banned by Franco in the civil war, return from the wilderness with a thumping majority conferred by a free people.

— The Guardian (London).

After the GATT Conference

The danger in the outcome of these talks is that they may bave brought trade warfare a little eloser. Protectionism has been acknowledged as an unfortunate fact of life. The U.S. threat to batter Europe's Common Agricul-tural Policy by selling U.S. stockpiles is still there. U.S. congressmen who were threatening in become more protectionist unless the Geneva conference reinforced the rule of GATT law bave been given very little reassurance. On the other hand another layer of illusion about the state of the world economy has been swept away. Just as the economic priorities of Western governments were al-tered by the Mexican debt crisis and by the atmosphere of fear at the IMF meeting in

Toronto, so Geneva has confirmed that world trade is a threatened source of recovery and that domestic economic policies must be altered accordingly.

— The Financial Times (London).

Reagan South of the Border

(The United States and Brazil form) a privileged economic partnership that already brought the two countries closer during the GATT meeting and that the Reagan visit will certainly consecrate.

- Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro). President Reagan's visit to Latin America this week has been billed by the advance briefers as a "statement of support for a major trend toward democratic government."
But the true trend below the border is toward bankruptcy. So the presidential voyage is at best cosmetic. While it may increase Ronald Reagan's standing at home, it does almost nothing to alleviate the financial squeeze that

now afflicts most of the rest of the world, and especially Latin America.

The role of the United States, and particularly the Reagan administration, in deepening and lengthening global hard times looms large. Washington's all-out assault on inflation forced down the prices of the commodities that the developing countries export. It spawned the recession which spread and diminished demand for goods everywhere. It fostered a rising tide of protectionist pressure. Until these trends are reversed, all of

Latin America is going to suffer.

An end to the world recession depends principally upon an economic turnaround in the United States. Ronald Reagan could do much more for the bemisphere by promoting rapid recovery back home than by making a grand tour below the border.

- Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

DEC. 1: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Violence Disrupts the Duma 1932: Soviets Gain Peace Pacts

ST. PETERSBURG - Violent incidents marked the sitting of the Duma. M. Ro-ditcheff, leader of the Cadets, defending the Polish cause compared Prime Minister Stolypin to M. Mouravieff, the pacificator of Po-land, so noted for his cruelty. The 300 Monarchist, Moderate and Octobrist deputies raised loud and angry cries, and, rushing toward the tribune, endeavored in assault M. Roditcheff, who was protected by the Cadets.
A scene of indescribable violence followed and M. Khomiakoff had in leave the presi dential tribune without being able to move the suspension of the sitting. M. Roditcheff later apologized to M. Sinlypin, but the Duma voted the deputy's exclusion.

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The Soviet Union, haunted since the revolution by fears of external attack, has made it a point of policy to conclude non-aggression pacts with its neighbors. After its success with the Balrie states, it turned its ttention to Poland and Romania, and also in France, as the best means of winning the consent of its western and southwestern neighbors. Russian policy has met with success, which will be complete when Romania decides to follow the example of Poland and its powerful Western ally, France. As a result of the general anti-war pact signed this week in Paris, it is hoped that Franco-Soviet trade

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Cha LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher Executive Editor Editor Deputy Editor Deputy Editor Associate Editor ROLAND PINSON RENE BONDY PHILIP M. FOISIE WALTER WELLS FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer, General Manager, Asia: Akan Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28 S6 18. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Natterre B 732021176. Commission Partiaire No. 34331. U.S. subscription: \$236 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

High Time for a New Statesmanship

PARIS — International trade has come to fit the comment on the weather attributed to Mark Twain: Everybody talks about it but no-

body does anything about it.

In their first ministerial-level meeting in nine years, the 88 members of GATT managed to hagyears, the 88 members of GA I I managed to hag-gle out an agreement early Monday morning promising to try to behave a bit better toward each other. The fact that avoiding a complete failure of the meeting with such a litinsy paper-ing over of disputes was called a success shows how bad the situation has become.

It is important now to recall what GATT

stands for: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. That is, it is not a treaty but only a set of rules adopted by consensus. They can be enforced only by threat of reprisals, although the very purpose of the organization is to prevent a chain reaction of protectionist reprisals that would bring the collapse of world trade.

The organization was established in the great building period after World War II when states-men tried to create a new international system on the basis of the tragic lessous of the Depression and the war. The United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF and relief and refugee organizations were all parts of the structure devised to prevent a repetition of history.

There are some architectural faults, but on the whole it werked wars well and produced a level of

whole it worked very well and produced a level of prosperity never known before. There are more poor people now than at the end of World War II because there are more than twice as many peo-ple. But there are also bundreds of millions who are better off than their grandparents dreamed or than all but the poorest would have been without the explosion of trade in the last two generations.

During most of that period trade disputes were considered minor matters scarcely noticed by top diplomats struggling with the "great issues" —
precisely because GATT and the international system managed to cope. Each important GATT meeting focused on broadening the rules still further and promoting more trade.

The tide has turned. All the officials involved know perfectly well that the painful old lessons still hold true and that they, the officials, are By Flora Lewis

ushing the world on a primrose path to disaster.

But under domestic political and economic pressure, they are all trying desperately to carve out an illusory sanctuary for their own countries.

Thus it was that while the bickering went on at the meeting in Geneva, the French minister of industry, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, spoke proudly on the radio of his plans to conduct "a coun-

teroffensive in the economic war."

And the U.S. Information Agency quoted an anonymous American "senior official" who said



subsidize exports and dump excess dairy prod-ucts on the world market so as to give other countries "a taste of their own medicin France has notified its partners in the Europe-an Community that it wants negotiations for the

entry of Spain and Portugal to be swift and sharp. Given French determination to protect its warm-weather agriculture, other governments suspect that Paris is really maneuvering to block the Iberian states for the indefinite future.

Thus have once-rosy prospects for more and more growth in trade shriveled to mean defense of a patch of turl in what used to be thought

of as the open "free world."

Everybody still gives lip service to the need in combat protectionism, but at the same time ev-erybody is holding out for what each country considers its special case and special need. The monumental world debt makes shrinking trade and shrinking markets all the more devastating with the threat of financial failures, precisely when everybody is more mutually dependent.

There are still a few people with an eye to the

future. The United States, now more a service than a manufacturing economy, sought to expand GATT's liberalizing rules to services and technology. Technology bas made it possible for engineers in Pakistan to draw computerized blueengineers in Pakistan to draw computerized blue-prints for a Houston construction company and deliver them more quickly and cheaply than engi-neers in Houston. It has also made it possible for a computer in Columbus, Ohio, to run Swedish fire departments more efficiently. GATT promised in "study" the issue of ser-vices until 1984. Meanwhile, the world is on two

tracks, one inevitably linking the earning capaci-ty of people separated by vast distances, the other piling up barriers to cut them off. The strains are becoming enormous.

There are no heroes in this free-for-all. The

United States and the Europeans and the Japanese all have valid reasons for the mud they sling at each other. They are all impeding trade and

seeking unfair advantage.

But there will be a lot of victims if the trade war continues. There comes a time when interna-nional trade isn't just business, it's politics, and a time when politics becomes security. To prevent that, the public needs to see the general interest above all special interests and say no to economic war as firmly as to military war.

.The New York Times.

Americas: The Millennial Hopes Are Still There

By Henry Raymont

WASHINGTON — Last month brought the 490th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas. Latin Americans call October 12 "Dia de la Raza" and celebrate it as an affirmation of their Iberian heritage, much the way Anglophile groups in North America regularly pay homage to Britain's legacy in terms of racial stock, political and juridical concepts

and general culture. To value the European connection as a symbol of Western cohesion and pride in the past is one thing; but to suggest that the American republics have more in common with old world cultures than each other is a very different one and entails a false view of the environment Americans have built and to which they belong; it risks subordinating historical per-spective to cherished nostalgia.

If there was one common denominator more powerful than any other that united the Americas through almost half a millennium, it was the recognition that the Western Hemisphere was not Europe but something new in history. That was as much an article of faith for the U.S. founding fathers as for the independence lighters of Latin America.

Thomas Jefferson maintained that the hemisphere "must have its sepa-

NEW YORK - As a North American beneficiary of the

19th-century assault on the Old West,

I am often torn between applauding

m South America to conquer its huge

but not paralyzed. Because, in the

end, no matter what the risks and

drawbacks, I come down firmly on

the side of the buge development ef-

forts that seem certain to increase the

Almost five centuries after the dis-

covery of South America, the descen-

dants of Iberian adventurers are still thrusting out from their old colonial strongholds into the vast inner wil-

derness of rain forests and savannas.

Nowhere else in the world have peo-

ple and resources been pouring into virgin territories on as large a scale as

The forces impelling this migration

are no different from those that

pushed North American pioneers

across their continent more than 100

years ago. The bunger for land, the need to exploit mineral riches, the de-

sire to physically subdue the hinter-

lands are all there. So are the injus-

tices, the unequal distribution of wealth, the violence, the degradation

of nature. Added to this list is yet an-

other traditional obstacle to South

American development: Undevel-

oped frontiers have often been the

hest guarantee of stable relations be-

In South America no frontier en-

terprise rivals the giant Itaipu Dam in its combination of bountiful assets

and potentially grotesque liabilities. Built jointly by Brazil and Paraguay

along their common border on the

Parana River, it is by far the largest

bydroelectric project ever conceived
—six times Egypt's Aswan Dam.
To say that Itaipu will change the

map of South America is no idle me-taphor. This month the Parana is

being backed up behind the dam to

create a reservoir longer than almost

any lake in Latin America. It will en-

gulf and completely submerge the Guaira Falls, the world's largest ca-taracts with eight times the volume of

Niagara. The imagination strains and then fails in recall the obliteration of

Itaipu's first turbine is to start pro-

ducing electricity in February. By the end of this decade, when the \$17-bil-lion dam is operating at full capacity.

it will generate the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil a day. At current prices this would save more than \$6 billion a year in petroleum purchases for Brazil, which imports almost 90 percent of its sill percent

most 90 percent of its oil. Paraguay has agreed to sell its half of Itaipu's

power to the Brazilians; thus the dam

could transform that smaller, pover-ty-stricken country into the hydro-electric equivalent of an oil emirate.

Weighed against these economic benefits is the fact that in the last

a comparable natural wonder.

tween neighboring countries.

in South America in the last decade.

size of the continent's economic nie.

unexploited frontiers, I say "torn,

ig at the crusade under way

rate system of interests, which must not he subordinated to those of Europe." Henry Clay, an admirer of the Latin American patriots, exulted that the United States was Latin America's "great example." Argentina's Domingo Faustino Sarmiento exhorted, "Let us be the United States."

Such views have been tenuously held. The theme of unity has been a recurrent one in the history of the Americas, but it never inspired a mass following. Simon Bolivar, Clay and Sarmiento admitted that they were voices crying in the wilderness of 19th-century nationalism.

Yet the assumptions of the founders provide the criteria against which the political life of the present might he measured. They would, for example, indicate how far we have strayed from a unifying new world vision based on clear understanding of the ideals that separated republican America from monarchical Europe.

For was not post-Columbian America settled by people seeking new frontiers and status in a hemisphere free of the oppressiveness of the old order? Did not both Americas from the royal autocrats of Europe?

Americas: Frontiers in the South

By Jonathan Kandell

riches were discovered in frontier

areas. Many Paraguayans are uneasy

about Itaipu. Despite official rhetoric

from both governments about equal

partnership, the conception and con-

struction of the dam and the planned

distribution of its profits are thor-

Knowing that Paraguay was too

small to consume more than a tiny

fraction of the electricity, Brazil insisted that the unused Paraguayan

share be sold only to Brazil and at the

low rate set in a 1973 treaty before

Brazilian planning has even taken into consideration the remote possi-

bility that a Paraguayan government

oughly dominated by Brazil.

world energy prices soared.

ed in government bodies.

have been laughed at.

do not allow Jews tourist visas.

Anne Manuel (IHT, Nov. 11):

The Game in Nicaragua?

Regarding "Washington Should Ease Its Pressure On Managua" by

The argument is very human and nice to read, but I do not believe

"diplomatic pressure" would work. I think the point of the Reagan admin-

istration's covert operations in Nica-

rague is to demonstrate the extent of

economic damage that a small group

of well-armed men can accomplish in the name of a "political movement,"

whether it be pro-Somoza, pro-com-

munist or pro-democracy.

Is this not the formula that has been applied by communist-backed covert operations in Vietnam, Angola

and now, through Cuba and Nicara-

MARK L. COHEN.

Is not a measure of the new world's

uniqueness the convergence of Indo-American, African, Asian and European cultures that produced the new American man? The Colombian historian German Arciniegas captures the spirit when he writes: "The peo-ple of the Americas were commoners plain Perezes in the Hispano-Indian colonies, plain Smiths in the English. Europeans who had been docile vassals in Europe emigrated to Amer-

ica as bold adventurers." The helief in common origins, val-ues and destiny, assumed to be axio-matic as recently as World War II, is no longer a popular notion. To hear some North Americans talk you would think they are living as an is-land of Puritan virtue in a hemispheric sea of perversity. Latin critics, thundering away like an Inquisition at the Reformation, accuse the Unit-ed States of materialism, godlessness

and imperial pretensions. The hemisphere seems to have slipped into what might he called a pre-Columbian universe, with each er exerted by Europe-oriented policy-

Traditional new world ideals have

might some day seek to radically alter or abrogate this accord. Several bun-

dred thousand Brazilian settlers have

tion in eastern Paraguayan farm country around Itaipu. Portuguese is

replacing the native Spanish and

Guarani as the language of eastern Paraguay. The currency is most com-

mouly Brazilian; almost all trade is

Brazilians and Paraguayans can live with it, so can a North American like

myself who never dreamed of giving

The writer, a resident associate

of the Carnegie Endowment for Inter-

national Peace, is writing o book

on the modern conquest of the South

back the Old Southwest to Mexico.

But the excitement is there. And if

directed toward Brazil.

American wilderness.

become their opposites. The reason for this historical flip-flop is not difficul: to discern: The geographic mists dispelled by Columbus's transoceanic voyage have been replaced by the im-penetrable mists of prejudice, misunderstanding and ignorance, ana-chronistically transplanted from the

old world to the new,
Many of the conclusions, principles and policies of the Umited States ples and policies of the United States concerning the other American republics are still colored by Britain's Hispanophobie black legend, with its caricature of the Spanish empire as "wicked, cruel, wanton, bigoted and foolish." It is as if North America had experience colorized by an Errobad remained colonized by an English version of history, the way Ibero-America is held captive by Anglophobic Spanish textbooks. How else are we to explain the re-

markable myopia that each half of the hemisphere has displayed toward the other in failing to recognize shared historical stirrings? What is the New World if not an irreducible core of free, spontaneous, creative na-ture, a yearning for identity, dignity and worth, combined with a constant struggle between conflicting forces of traditionalism and progress, con-forming and rebellion, fatalism and a demand to do something and to be something in the world? The long and heated contest has never been more alive than it is in the American repub-

lies, the United States included.
What fascinates so much about the epic of the Americas is that 490 years after Columbus's great journey, they still carry the seeds of those milleunial expectations, both in spiritual and more worldly forms, that drew the millions of immigrants westward.

As the 500th anniversary of the discovery approaches, the Americas ought to undertake to exorcise the remaining mists that shroud hemispheric anderstanding, the way the voyage of the "admiral of the ocean sea" disposed of sea serpents, fiery Equators and other mythical horrors in order to give greater substance to "the vague form" of the new world prefigured by liberty-loving men.

The writer, o former foreign correspondent, is a founding member of The Americas: Five Centuries Inc., a nonprofit foundation devoted to organizing the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery.

Fanfani : Them All

By Enrico Jacchia

R OME — The policies announced by the incoming Italian pre-mier, Amintore Fanfani, a Christian Democrat, if really implemented will be substantially different from the course followed by his predecessor. Giovanni Spadolini, the outgoing prime minister, pursued tenaciously the task of mediating between opposing forces: the right and the left, the public and the private sectors, the trade unions and the business community. It was an impossible under-taking in a time of crisis. He succeeded in projecting a new image of Italy, on the international scene, but he

failed to hold together his quarrel-some coalition in domestic affairs. At present no one seems to be in a position in say exactly in what level the Italian deficit has rocketed, but all sides agree that it is buge and re-

quires emergency measures.

Who will be called on to make the biggest sacrifices - business, with the imposition of new taxes, or workers, with a substanual freeze on their sala-

ries? Mr. Fanfani promises both.

The Communist Party obviously does not want to lose its electoral base. The Communists' stand is clear-cur: We are not allowed to share in the governmental responsibility, so we will oppose forcefully any austeri-ty measure that penalizes the working class. Their threat is serious.

Mr. Fanfani reputedly made an uttempt to soften their opposition. During his exploratory conversations with party leaders, rumors spread in Rome political circles that he had met the Communist leader. Europe Regional and discussed the terms Berlinguer, and discussed the terms.
of a truce. While the Communist Party would refrain from stirring up the unions in an all-out battle against the government austerity measures, the government would delay the last phase of construction work at Comi-. so, the base where cruise missiles are it to be installed in Italy.

For the Communists it would not have been a bad bargain. The country needs drastic economic measures and they know it. The Communist leaders, on the other hand, need to score. somewhere. A breakthrough in their anti-nuclear campaign could come in handy to show the rank and file, and Moscow as well, that they are not the renegades and the social democrats they are accused of being.

The uproar in non-Communist po-

litical circles was immediate and considerable. Comiso is part of the de-fense of Enrope. To give up on the Sicilian base plan now, it was claimed, would mean the collapse of Atlantic Alliance nuclear policy on the Continent. The prime ministerdesignate issued a stern denial and the incident was closed.

Yet the whole episode is meaning-ful. It shows how highly Communist support, or benevolent abstention, is valued by any prospective govern-ment in the present circumstances.

Mr. Fanfani has pledged that his package of ansterity measures will be evenhanded, although it is no secret that the industrial sector is backing him. During its annual convention last week, Confindustria, the employers' confederation, went out of its usually measured way in condemning what it depicted as intolerable abuses in government spending. Health and social security benefits have been denounced as perwerted tools used by political parties to distribute billions to their voters. As an example, almost 1 million people have been allowed to retire under the age of 40.

The difficulties that Mr. Spadolini has encountered in trying to run the country with the consensus of all, in-cluding the unions, have been instructive for his successor.

Mr. Fanfani pledges in his program to trim the deficit by imposing new taxes on real estate and profits, but also to contain wages strictly within the limits of a planned 13percent inflation rate.

Instead of governing with everybody's consensus, that amounts to trying to discontent everybody in an equal way. Mr. Fanfani says he trusts that his formula will work. International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

gua, in El Salvador? Imagine, if the **Democracy** in Israel political conditions prevailed, what 1,000 armed men could do to the To maintain that Israel is less democratic than the Arab countries is a Netherlands' economy, or for that bad joke that shows to what extent anti-Israel sentiment is blind to reali-ty. The logic of Abdoul Bari Atwan matter to the U.S. economy. And when an economy deteriorates, so does the support of the populace.

century all South American wars spilled across the border and consti-

(Letters, Nov. 22) would lead to the conclusion that the United States is Through President Reagan, the United States is learning how to play the game under Soviet rules — that is, less democratic than Iran because blacks in America experience disdestroy the economy and you destroy the will of the populace to maintain crimination and are under-representthat government in power. The telling fact is that Israeli Ar-

Were the Nicaraguan government to realize the social and economic damage that the political exiles can abs, obviously culturally linked to the countries which have refused to end cause, it might stop supporting with weapons the Salvadoran political exthe war they proclaimed against Israel in 1948, do have representation in the Knesset. If Jews who lived in Iraq or Syria had claimed the right to be iles who are causing just such damage in El Salvador. This can be applied to elected to political office — assuming that elections existed — they would any country that is bent on exporting its particular politics through the gun Cuba, Libya, Vietnam, South Afri-Even Jordan and Saudi Arabia, ca or Iran, for example. moderate countries by comparison,

JOHN FEEHELEY. Veghel, Netherlands.

Tamils and Separatism

Regarding "Letter From Jaffna: Tamils vs. Sinhalese" (1HT, Oct. 28): Pranay Gupte draws a highly exag-gerated picture. This is not a classic ethnic confrontation, and no "battle lines are drawn." On the contrary, Sinhalese and Tamils have lived peacefully in Sri Lanka for centuries, and the island has just concluded a democratic presidential election with the participation of the entire popula-tion, including the Tamils with their own separatist candidate.

ils are found all over the island. Those who want separation are a small minority located in the Jaffna peninsula. While the Tamils have some legitimate grievances, particu-larly on the language issue, this has

nevertheless been a subject of discussion between Sinhalese and Tamil leaders for years and is certainly ca-pable of solution given understanding

and good will on both sides,
As for the presumed support for
the separatists, the results of the recent presidential election are illuminating. In the Jaffna district, a Tamil candidate who was theoretically a separatist received the largest number of votes, 27,263, but votes for the other two main parties, which oppose separation, totaled over 125,000. So even Jaffna is clearly not separatist.
It is now up to a president who has

been re-elected by a large majority, including most Tamils, to resolve a linguistic problem that has been exaggerated out of all proportion. VICTOR RATNAVALE.

A View of Brezhnev Regarding "A Tyrant but No Mon-ter" (IHT, Nov. 15). Has James Reston consulted any of

the millions of Afghans who have fled their homeland? Or the family of my former Afghan headmaster, who was thrown from a Soviet airplane while supposedly on his way to be forcibly re-educated in the thinking of Mr. Brezhnev? Mr. Reston is wrong. Mr. Brezhnev fit my dictionarv's definition of a monster: One who inspires horror or disgust.

Seeb, Oman.

African Income Levels Regarding "South Africa Threatens to Be the Middle East of the 1990s"

(IHT, Oct. 25): Robert McNamara refers to "evidence" that income per capita is high-er for Africans in South Africa than in the nations of black Africa, It would seem that this is evidence of the blind acceptance of South African propaganda and manipulation of statistics. This claim was refuted by Donald Woods in an article for South magazine. He further stated that on an index which measures the more relevant quality of life in economic terms, South African blacks ranked behind 16 black African nations. D. GROGAN.

Kafue, Zambia. **Funding Social Security**

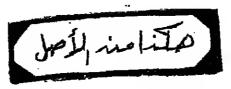
The International Herald Tribune has published numerous news items and analyses on the social security problem in the United States which seem to take the point of view that the social security system must be completely self-supporting.

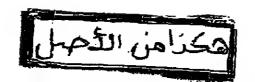
It is true that the original social se-

curity law set up the system with the intention of having it be self-supporting, but I do not believe that this was engraved on stone tablets and handed down from Mount Sinai. The fact is that virtually no social security sys-tem in the world today is self-supporting. In almost every case govern-ments have had to have recourse to general revenues in order to cover the expense of supporting the growing population of the elderly.

IRWIN MARKS

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.





D'Aubuisson Foes Said To Gain Upper Hand In a Power Struggle

-By Christopher Dickey

SAN SALVADOR - Army generals and civilian politicians backed by the United States appear to be gaining the upper hand in what has become a bitter power struggle against Roberto d'Aubuisson, the right-wing extremist whose forces gained substantial control over the Salvadoran government in U.S.-sponsored elections last March.

The internal political battle has become so intense that, in the view of some diplomats and officials here, it has temporarily overshadowed American and Salvadoran military efforts to wage the threeyear-old civil war against Marxist-

led insurgents.
The United States, according to officials here and in Washington believes that were a nurreliable tremism makes him an unreliable ally and that his unswerving opposiuon to economic reforms and his alleged association with rightist death squads may uodercut ald ready tenuous congressional ap-

> proval for U.S. aid to El Salvador. Mr. d'Aubuisson's principal op-ponents are Defense Minister José Guillermo Carcia and inc.

try's provisional president, Alvaro

Magaña.

The U.S. Embassy, which con-

trols \$200 million in economic aid and 381 million in military support this year, bas been crucial in turning the power balance against Mr.
d'Aubuisson by supporting General Garcia and Mr. Magaña.

in recent weeks, the conservative coalition that backed his bid for power in March has fragment-ed and is disintegrating.

General Garcia has been able not only to block maneuvers for his removal, but also to dislodge Colonel Nicolas Carranza, a key ally of Mr. d'Aubuisson, from the intelligence-gathering job of heading the nation's communications

Moreover, Mr. d'Aubuisson's cabioet appointees are under mounting attack and some of his closest friends are vehemently denounced as murderers by U.S. offi-

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The increasingly open intervention of U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton — who recently declared that the abuses committed by the extreme right must be curbed are seen here as strengthening Mr. Magaña and General Garcia.

General Garcia, although still considered a hard-liner on the question of human rights and other reforms, now argues that U.S. aid is necessary to defeat the guerrillas, who are backed by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Mr. d'Aubuisson apparently be-lieves that El Salvador can survive without U.S. help, and he has reacted sharply to what his supporters characterize as unwarranted meddling by Mr. Hinton.
They believe that Mr. Hinton's

intention is to overturn the results of the March elections.

During a recent interview, Mr. Hinton argued — as Washington has done since 1979 — that U.S. aid has had a restraining influence. Without it, he said, the extreme right would gain complete control of the government and would try to resolve the guerrilla war through a bloody struggle that would even-tually lead to a leftist victory.

The guerrillas share the view that they would win if Washington were not underwriting the current

After the Mnrch elections for the Constituent Assembly, Mr. d'Aubuisson's party and other. rightist forces formed a coalition that held sway in politics. But the coalition began to fall apart in September, and some of Mr. d'Anbuisson's old, moneyed backing is now behind a new rightist party. After Mr. Magaña, who had

been the middle-of-the-road military's handpicked candidate for president, tried to pull together a government of national unity io August, the extreme right sought to win support at several military garrisons for the removal of General Garcia.

The move failed, and General Garcia and Mr. Magaña retaliated with the ouster of Mr. Carranza.

But the most-striking setback for the extreme right came when Mr. d'Aubuisson failed to force a measure through the Constituent Assembly last month that would have prohibited any contact with the guerrillas. The move followed a guerrilla proposal for a form of dialogue," instead of the rebels' previous call for substantive "negotiations."

Mr. d'Aubuisson is still holding his own on some fronts, however. Next to the overall political struggle, the most vexing problem for Washington and General Garcia has been the failure to bring to prosecution an ally of Mr. d'Aubuisson, Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrián, for the slayings last year of the head of the agrarian reform program and two American

The recent victories against Mr. d'Aubuissoo have raised hopes on the moderate left and even the moderate right that the time is near when the combatants in the civil war will at least begin talking about oegotiations to end it.



CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE - A Nicaraguan refugee holds his infant son at a makeshift camp along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border after fleeing renewed fighting in his homeland.

Reagan Trip Unhelpful, Managua Says

menus and from the United States. The San Jose meeting was a "quiet declaration of war by the United States," a high-level Nicar-

Since then, Nicaraguan officials

say, rebel actions have stepped up

aguan official said.

By Marlisc Simons

ew York Times Service MANAGUA - The Nicaraguan overnment fears that President Ronald Reagan's visit to Central America this week will lead to the intensification of the diplomatic and covert military offensive it says is already under way against Nicaragua.

In an interview, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the leftist Junta of National Reconstruction, said President Reagan's stopover in Honduras on Saturday would further encourage Honduran in-volvement with "counterrevolutionary" exile groups that launch attacks across the Nicaraguan bor-

der.
"We are worried because Reagan's interest is to strengthen the warlike posture of Honduras." Mr. Ramirez said. "It is another step in the creation of a climate of

Barricada, an official newspaper, said in an editorial that Mr. ras also eliminated doubts whether the activities in Honduras were a consequence of Central Intelligence Agency plans and Ambussador Negroponie getting out of hand, or whether Reagan himself is responsible for the policy endorsing the exile raids. John D. Negroponte is the U.S. ambassa-

During his stopover in Central America, which will follow visits to Brazil and Colombia, Mr. Reagan witl meet briefly with the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Hon-

duras and Guatemala. Mr. Ramirez said the participa-

tion of Guatemala was also an ominous sign that that country.

"which bas until now kept at a distance," was being enlisted in the "diplomatic offensive" against Ni-San Jose, Costa Rica, That meeting was attended by representatives from seven regional governсагадиа.

erary, to demonstrate that we are the controversial country that must be isolated," the junta mem-

President Reagan left Tuesday on the six-day trip to Central and Latin America, The Associated Press reported from Washington.] Although the United States and Nicaragua have professed an interest in talks to ease tensions, rela-tions between the two countries have been virtually frozen in recent months.

U.S. diplomats here are being refused appointments with high-level Sandinist officials. This is a response, Mr. Ramirez said, to Washington's refusal to receive the Nicaraguan ambassador there by anyone other than low-level State Department officials. Casual contacts between the

U.S. ambassador and members the Sandinist directorate are sometimes made here at diplomatic

"But nothing has been said or done for well over six months to move either side off dead center. a diplomat said.

The Reagan administration as-serts that Nicaragua has caused regional problems with its military buildup, by accepting Cuban and East European military advisers and by supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

To seek support for this posi-

dramatically, and the war has al ready begun.

There were incidents once or twice a week this summer. Now incidents, including incursions, any bushes or attacks on civilians, hap-

pen virtually every day.

At least 300 Nicaraguans, including teachers, engineers and members of the militia and the army, have been killed this year. The army says it has killed more than 600 rebels in the same period.

MAKE ITYOUR BUSINESS TO STAY AT THE HAMBURG PLAZA.



PLO-Jordan Panel Seeks Peace Talk Formula

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Past Service AMMAN, Jordan - Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, ended a three-day visit here Tuesday after helping to create a joint PLO-Jordanian commission to work on a compromise formula for peace negotiations. King Hussein is to take the formula to President Ronald Rengan oext month when he visits

Washington. The 14-member commission is hoping to bridge the gap between Mr. Reagan's peace plan, which the PLO finds inadequate, and the Arabs' own peace initiative, which was formed at the recent summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, and which goes further toward PLO objectives than Washingtoo has so far been willing to go.

The commission is to try to find a way to open negotiations with Israel for the return of the West Bank and Gaza Strip without the PLO's having to renounce its de-

mands for an iodependent Palestinian state or its insistence that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Reagan plan, resoundingly criticized by the PLO's central council at a meeting in Damascus last week because of its failure to satisfy the PLO's basic demands. excludes any role for the PLO in negotiations for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Moreover, it specifically precludes the establishment of an independent state. preferring instead a West Bank and Gaza entity associated with

While it was not clear how the

PLO and Jordan hoped to moderate the U.S. stand against an independent Palestinian state, PLO and U.S. sources here indicated that the immediate focus of the commission would be oo formulating counterproposals that an Arab delegation could present at any future negotiations in which the PLO would oot be forced to delegate

Jordan.

what it considers to be its authority to represent the Palestinian peo-

President Reagan, io announcing his peace plan Sept, 1, insisted that King Hussein alone be the negotiating partner in any such peace talks. The king has said be could not assume such a role un-less it was approved beforehand by the PLO. The PLO has been considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people hy the Arab League since the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat.

The preferred formula for an Arab negotiating team, according to one of the PLO commission members here, was a joint Jordani-an-Palestinian delegation in which its Palestinian members, possibly men not immediately identifiable directly with the PLO, would be authorized to oegotiate for the PLO or be named outright as negotiators by the PLO.

If such a joint Jordanian-Pales-tinian delegation was not accept-

able to Israel or the United States. the Palestinian sources said, then the other alternative would be a wider, less generic "Arab delega-tion" in which Palestinians would sit, again only with the express authorization of the PLO.

The PLO has been adamant in its refusal to give up the basic policies of its organization with ooth-ing guaranteed in return. Mr. Arafat won a vote of confidence from the central council in Damascus last week only after be convinced it that his diplomacy, especially through King Hussein, would not mean a renunciation of the PLO's representation of the Palestinians or of the concept of a independent Palestinian state.

The commission appointed by Mr. Arafat and King Hussein to conduct talks on the compromise proposals is to be headed on the PLO side by Ahmed Dajani, an ex-ecutive committee member, and on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudhar Badran.

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UN Probe of Chemical War In Indochina Causes Dispute

By William Branigin

Washington Past Service
BANGKOK — A UN team investigating alleged use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia has become embroiled in controversy nver its refusal to enter Cambodia to collect evidence, but both Thai authorities and Camhadia's Khmer Rouge guerrillas say they want the team to return.

A U.S. official at the United Natinns in New York has sharply criticized the team's refusal to enter Cambodia and said Washingtno would allow the investigation to lapse because the panel had proved incapable of reaching conclusions.

However, Western and Thai officials involved in investigations here said the UN team had performed much better this year than wheo it visited Thailand a year ago in look into U.S. charges that Viet-namese forces and their allies have used illegal chemical weapons against resistance groups in Cam-

BANGKOK — Vietnamese soldiers are in their best position to

mount a dry-season offensive against Cambodian guerrillas since

Hanoi's troops invaded Cambodia

almost four years ago, according to military sources here.

They say Vietnam has in recent

months rotated fresh troops into well-stocked positions close to guerrilla strongholds along Cam-bodia's border with Thailand.

"In previous years, the Viet-namese withdrew from the border

during the April-to-November rainy season, when the monsoons

favor guerrilla warfare," one

source said. This year the Vict-namese dug in at the frontier throughout the rains. They are

much better paised to cause trou-

hle to the guerrillas than they have

Western diplomaric sources say

Renewed Hanoi Force

Reported in Cambodia

ment said it had fresh conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union was using poisonous chemicals and spend enough time in the country using poisonous chemicals and toxins in Afghanistan and supervising their use in Cambodia and Laos. The report said triehnthecene mycotoxins have been used by Soviet forces in Afghanistan since at least 1980.

The Western and Thai officials said they still did not expect the UN team to issue any conclusive findings about use of chemical weapons. But they said the panel's report, oow being drafted, would probably go farther than the one last year.
"This time was a complete tur-

naround from last time," said a That official who accompanied the UN team during its visit from Oct. 25 to Nov. 10.

"I'd be very surprised if they say anything conclusive," said a U.S. investigator. "But the indications are that it [the report] will be a hell of an improvement over last

After a 10-day visit in Novembodia and Laos.

Der 1981, Western and Thai officials and medical personnel who

that the 20 to 23 Vietnamese divi-sions in Cambodia in 1980 — each with 7,000 tn 10,000 meo — are

year, but that this does oot neces-

sarily mean Vietnamese strength

internal security has improved in Cambodia, and that the troops have organized local citizens to be

their carriers and movers, thereby freeing the soldiers for fighting,

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's

foreign minister, stressed in Bang-

nne source said.

into Thailand.

The reduction could mean that

and conducted an inadequate in-vestigation. In addition, they said the team set standards of proof that were impossible to achieve. The group said it needed "im-

mediate access to the area of the alleged chemical attack," but it has been denied entry by the govern-ments of Laos and Afghamstan and it refused to enter areas of Cambodia controlled by the UNrecognized Khmer Rouge govern-

The question of whether the seven-member team was willing to go into Cambodia this time has stirred considerable controversy the Khmer Rouge charged that the team's Egyptian leader, Major General Esmat Ezz, favored accepting a Khmer Rouge invitation to visit its zones in western Cambodia but that two other members, a Bulgarian and a Swede blocked the visit on grounds there was no UN authorization yet.

The panel's version is that it rethe pane's version is that it replied to a Khmer Rouge invitation by accepting in principle and requesting certain assurances regarding "security, itinerary and logistics." But it said the Khmer Rouge never replied. So the team went as far as the Thai border crossing point of Nong Pru, but refused to go over a bridge into Cambodian territory.

territory.

Despite its criticism, the Khmer
Rouge said it "continues to mainrouge said it "continues to main-tain the invitation" to the UN group and hopes it will visit Cam-bodian territory.

The head of Thailand's National

Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, also said that if the UN panel reaches oo conclu-sion in its forthcoming report, it should return to conduct further

Tass Denies U.S. Charges Tass denounced Tuesday as a "brazen lie" the new U.S. charges against the Soviet Union about poison chemicals and toxins. The Associated Press reported.

It said the United States was

kok in November that Hanoi had no "hot pursuit" policy that would cause fighting between guerrillas and Vietnamese troops to spread preading "amther false anti-Sovi-Hanoi reacted angrily this week to Chinese predictions of a Viet-namese offensive in the coming et report in a bid to justify its dangerous policy of preparations for chemical and bacteriological war-



These photographs, released by the State Department, are said to show the result of a gas attack on a 15-year-old Laotian boy.



Soviet Pullout

Motion on Afghanistan Loses 2 Earlier Backers

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly, by a vote of 114-21, has renewed its demand that Soviet troops withdraw

from Afghanistan.

Despite the large majority, the outcome Monday was a mild disappointment to Pakistan and other prime movers of the resolution because the oumber of nations in favor fell two below that recorded

last year.
The Pakistanis had sought to increase the number to heighten the "moral pressure" for "an early political settlement, in the words of Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's foreign minister. Even so, the Soviet Union could

take little comfort from the result. The number of countries voting with Moscow also fell by two, per-haps reflecting the long Thanksgiv-ing holiday weekend and the ab-

mg nontay weakend and nie absence of some small delegations.

Most painful of all from Moscow's standpoint, 63 nations from those grouped as nonaligned voted with the majority and only 12 with the Soviet Union. This was the fourth time in three

years that the Assembly had called for "immediate withdrawal of for-eign forces from Afghanistan" and insisted on the right of Afghans "to determine their own form of

government.

Oleg A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate, dismissed the Assembly effort as an "artificial bue and cry" and a diversion from "really burning issues." But UN officials and Asian diplomats say they still believe that we signs that Moscow.

wants to find a graceful way out.

An undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, has been mediating between Pakistan and the Soviet-backed government in Afghani-stan, seeking a political formula to end the conflict and enable the Soviet forces to leave. Mr. Troyanovsky had approving words for these

"We are pleased to note the preliminary outcome has, on the whole, been commended by the parties directly concerned," he said.

UN Approves U.S. May Lessen Role New Plea for In Rural Communities

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON --- The Reagan administration is preparing to pre-scribe formally for small towns and rural communities much of what it did for cities last summer: less federal money, more state and private authority and encouraged investment in depressed areas through its "enterprise zones" pro-

Io so doing, the administration will be addressing a constituency that includes many prosperous middle-class whites who support President Ronald Reagan more than the poor and members of minorines who are affected by urban policy, groups that historically have voted for Democrats.

Growth on the fringes of metropolican areas and in outlying rural politan areas and in outlying rural counties has given rise to new lobhies in Washington such as the National Association of Towns and
Townships and the 155-member
Rural Cangressional Caucus.

These groups accept to a degree
the president's goal of reducing the
size and scope of the federal gov-

ernment, but they say their pro-grams have been cut more deeply than those for cities and states.

To comply with their demands for equal treatment, officials say, the administration would have to authorize more spending, which seems unlikely, or further cuts in urban aid. The laner approach would again arouse the urban lobby, which reacted with fury in July when the administration released a report that mayors of big cities in-terpreted as virtual abandonment of the loog-standing federal com-

mitment to ciries.

As a result, drafting the policy for rural areas is a delicate matter. The document, which must be sub-mitted to Congress by Jan. 31, is being prepared under unusual se-curity precautions to prevent pre-mature disclosure. Both the urban and rural policies are required un-der a 1980 law.

"As far as we know," said Bart Russell, executive director of the National Association of Towns and Townships, "the new strategy will out go much further than what the administration has already laid out. We are pretty sure that it will have a proposal on enterprise

Mr. Reagan's plan for urben areas offers companies special tax credits and other breaks to encour age them to move into depressed

communities and create jobs. In addition to the prosperi areas where there is new growth areas that need roads, bridges, wa-ter and sewer mains and treatment plants, schools, hospitals and other facilities, the policy must deal with

more than 400 counties that are losing population. Williard Phillips Jr., director of the Rural Development Policy Office in the Department of Agriculture, said the report was being drafted after consultations with the interest groups involved.

He declined to characterize the report, but other sources in the department said it was expected to call for a continued diminishing of the federal role and more involve-ment by states and local govern-ments and the private sector. They said it would also call for extending the enterprise zones to rural ing the enterprise zones to rural areas. Federal money supported much of the 1970s growth, but the programs were administered by so many agencies that no one could measure their impact or efficiency. The 1980 Rural Policy Development Act, which called for coordination of the programs and a policy statement from each administration, was designed in correct tration, was designed to correct

The Carter administration, in its final weeks, ordered an ambitious s8-million study to develop an in-ventory of the needs of rural coun-ties. The Reagan administration scaled it down drastically, however. It cut deeply into rural development programs, some of which had been abused in the past, according to the General Accounting Office.

Congress has not approved fi-nancing for the programs in this fiscal year. If the administration has its way, \$300 million will be provided for water and sewer loans and grants, a 60-percent reduction from 1981, and \$130 million for community facilities toans, a 50-percent reduction.

The Economic Development Administration, which has spent billions in rural areas, would be eliminated. The Farmers Home Administration would have its housing assistance cut to \$1.9 billion from \$3.9 billion.

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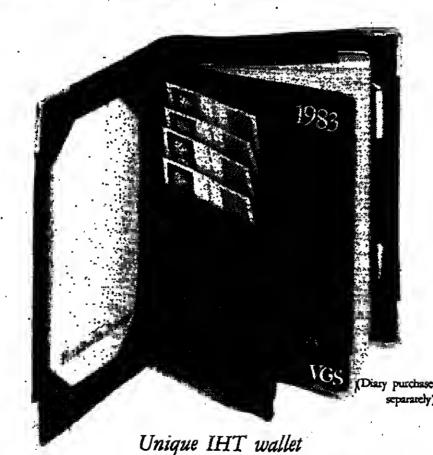
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Himalayan Villagers Fight for Their Trees

NEW DELHI - The confrontation at Gopeshwar settlement seemed depressingly familiar to the villagers in India's Himalayan

Loggers armed with axes and chain saws and a questionable gov-ernment permit were preparing to cut down still more trees in the ash forest on which the villagers rely in

Frightened but angry, too, the villagers rushed into the forest and threw their arms around the trees

It worked, and the villagers not only saved their trees but touched off one of the most successful grass-roots environmental movements in the world, attracting in-ternational attention to the indiscriminate timbering that threatens the ecosystem of the lower Hima-

The movement is called Chipko, which is a Hindi word meaning "to bog," and its rallying cry is, "Hug a tree, save a forest." It has no off-ice and little organization, yet it flourishes, and its message has been heard in distant places.

"It has brought awareness of India's deforestatino problem to a new level," according to Narain Bachkheti, inspector general of

Aside from the movement's publicity-sby priocipal nrganizer, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Chipko's best-known leaders are wome something highly unusual in a soci-ety that generally restricts women to family affairs.

In 1974, Caura Devi organized a phalant of village women to prevent lumberjacks from entering a forest at Reni, after the village men had been decoyed away to an-nther town. Miss Devi told the logging foreman that he would have to kill her to get at the trees. The loggers retreated.

More recently, the men of an-other village felt the wrath of their women after ward leaked out that they had sold nearby forest land to a commercial potato planter for cash and the promise of a school and a dispensary. By preventing the loggers from moving into the forest, the women got the sale res-

Embarrassed village elders wor-ned about the bumiliation, but the women rejoiced. Their daily walk for firewood, already three miles each way, would not be extended. Such Chipko protests have led the government to ban logging above 3,800 feet (1,150 meters) in

the district where the movement is Chipko organizers spread their message through environmental conservation camps, trainsing to villages that often require days of

There is little actual tree-hugging anymore. The Chipko effort now concentrates largely on regen-erating land left barren by decades of indiscriminate logging.

Accident Kills 29 in Brazil United Press Interna

NATAL, Brazil - At least 29 persons were killed and 80 injured Manday when a high tension wire fell on a crowd watching rescuers pull victims from a truck that crashed into a pylon m Igapo, an industrial suburb of Natal.

activists have carried out what one environmental expert called the largest completely volunteer reforestation campaign anywhere, planting more than a million saplings in the Chimoli District hills.

Studies conducted by the Indian Institute of Science showed survival rates of trees planted by Chipko volunteers as high as 79 percent, double that of government pro-

"What they are doing is rare," said Anil Agarwal, director of the Center for Science and Environization with UN backing. "It is a people's movement and the results show the involvement."

In the past three decades India lost 17,000 square miles (44,200 square kilometers) of for-est, according to official figures. Unofficial estimates run up to 10 times that.

"I couldn't conceive of the Himalayas without trees, but we drove for hour after hour without seeing a single one." Kamla Chowdhry, a former Ford Foundation consultant and environmental activist, said after a trip into the foothills last year.

Pageon.

In a nation where firewood is still the preferred domestic cooking fuel, even in many urban areas, the precipitous decline of forested acreage and the increasing population have raised concern among development officials about a possible "firewood famine."

A UN Food and Agriculture Organization report predicted recently that in the year 2000 India would be self-sufficient in food but would lack the firewood to cook it. The Indian government in re-cent years has enacted legislation to protect its remaining woodlands and has embarked on an acceler-

U.K. Government **Backs Citizenship** For Falklanders

ated reforestation program.

LONDON - The British gov ernment has pledged its support for a move to give full British citi-zenship in all Falkland Islanders. Lord Elton, a junior minister in the Home Office, said in the House of Lords that the govern ment would not oppose a bill to extend British citizenship to the 1.800 residents of the islands.

But he warned that the special case of the Falklands must no lead to similar concessions for other dependent territories. Spon sored by Baroness Vickers, the bill would amend the Nationality Act due to take effect Jan. 1.

Under the original act, designed to reduce immigration into Britain, about 400 nf the islanders would have lost their British citizenship because their grandparents, atthough British, were not born m

The amended bill would give the British people of the Falklands the right to enter and work in Britain without restriction. A similar proposal last year, opposed by the government, failed in the House of Lords hy one vote. Citizens of Gi-hraltar would be granted the same rights under the act, but Hong

INSIGHTS

As Departure Rumors Swirl Again, Stockman Is Busy at Calculator

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago, Dawid A. Stockman celebrated his 36th
birthday with a staff party. It was Nov. 10 —
coincidentally, the first anniversary of the appearance of "The Education of David Stockman" in The Atlantic Monthly. To celebrate,
one of Mr. Stockman's aides wrote and read
this poem and called it "Ode to the Washington Rumor Mill":

By Christmas, he'll sure disappear. Well then, after the budget it's clear! By July, it's big bucks In New York, but aw shucks, That damn David Stockman's

Mr. Stockman's staff at the Office of Manasement and Budget is fiercely loyal and protective and has long laughed off the rumors of his imminent departure that have been part of Washington life since The Atlantic Monthly article sent the budget director, with his head bung low, into President Ronald Reagan's "woodshed."

Perhaps because of such support, but more fixely because of his mastery of the federal bu-resucracy, Mr. Stockman has survived in Washington. And for the third year in a row he is at center stage, happily crunching budget numbers and helping define the spending and tax policies of the government. But this time hings are different.

Two years ago, when taking over at the bud-get office, Mr. Stockman was the bachelor wunderkind of President-elect Reagan's economic team, the only top functionary who could translate Mr. Reagan's campaign slogans into government policies to reduce the size of government.

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Today, the budget director — already damaged by his highly indiscreet remarks in The Atlantic Monthly that be bad, in effect, lost faith in the administration's economic policies is plagued by enemies inside and outside the administration and a new round of gossip that he will be asked to resign, perhaps soon. His problems are compounded by the fact that the administration faces a record deficit cext year approaching \$200 billion, and a platter of gothing but distasteful alternatives to reduce

'Baggage Becomes Expendable'

"Senior administration officials acknowledge privately that they can foresee a possible "scenario" in which Mr. Stockman would leave early next year if Mr. Reagan's 1984 bud-iget, to be submitted in January, is rejected and rewritten in Congress, Others suggest he might resign as the year progresses and the 1984 election campaign approaches, "There comes a time when baggage becomes expendable," a Reagan aide said.

But for the time being, senior White House officials said in interviews that Mr. Stockman's tenure seemed secure. And they agreed that he has become a more subdued, chastened and perhaps even humbled practitioner of the fiscal arts. He still puts in long days, but Mr. Stockman has found time to make plans to marry in February. His fiancee is Jennifer Blei,



a sales executive for the IBM Corporation. Certainly, Mr. Stockman bas also done his utmost to stay out of the public eye; he declined to be interviewed for this article.

"It is still hard to see David Stockman's joh being performed by anybody else," said a member of Mr. Reagan's inner circle, "But there is no question that Dave is more of a team player than be was a year ago. He is starting to understand some of his limitations in dealing with Congress, for instance."

But while Mr. Stockman and the OMB seem synonymous to many, the budget director bas clearly lost much of his touch. There are very few members of the White House or the cabi-net who continue to hold him in awe," said a Reagan aide. "Last year, Dave was more of an advocate in the budget process. This year, he's more of a presenter of options.

"Put it this way: If you're at a luncheon meeting and he says the sun's out, everybody checks." Such skepticism about his pronouncements no doubt troubles Mr. Stockman, for whom the importance of being accurate extends far beyond the OMB and Congressional hearing rooms. At a party a year ago, at which Stock-man gathered with a group of friends caught up in celebrating the president's Congressional rictories, someone suggested playing the game Pin the Tail on the Donkey."

One by one, those at the party put on hlind-folds to make his or her try. When it came to Mr. Stockman, he marched to the donkey and scored a direct hit with the donkey's tail, It seems the hudget director had memorized the chart while nobody was looking and simply measured his target out with his fingers. A roar of protest and laughter ensued.

Comments Infuriated Reagan

Stories like these make Mr. Stockman one of the more talked-about members of the Reagan administration. He is a man, after all, who came within a hair of being dismissed by a furious president because of The Atlantic Monthly article. He did in fact offer his resignation. Most of the president's aides, including Edwin Meese 3d and Michael K. Deaver, felt has beaulthease let so

he should have heen let go.

To his associates, Mr. Stockman is still the same worksholic as before. He lives in almost

same workaholic as before. He lives in almost reclusive fashion in a large, modern apartment building on Cathedral Avenue in northwest Washington and is at his desk in the Executive Office Building every day before dawn.

In late August, he took his first vacation in years, on an undisclosed island in the Caribbean, where he managed to play tennis and pore through some recent political books, such as Kevin Phillips's "Post-Conservative America." Friends swear that he does, indeed, plan to have a honeymoon in Fehruary. to have a honeymoon in Fehruary.

But right now Mr. Stockman, with budget in hand, is getting ready to do battle on Capitol Hill, where his relations have always been the key to his success — and to his problems. Such quotations in The Atlantic Monthly as "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers" were seen as causing nearly permanent damage to the administration's credibility among some members of Congress.

Many Battles With Lawmakers

But Mr. Stockman's hattle scars come less from his publicized "confession" than from his role in bitter fights with the lawmakers. Take these items, for example:

• At the urging of Mr. Stockman, Mr. Reagan forced a showdown with Congress in November 1981 over a \$3-billion dispute on a hudget resolution. Even the president's Republican allies appealed to Mr. Reagan to sign the resolution. But the president vetoed it, shutting government operations down for a day. The congressmen blamed Mr. Stockman for misstating the nature of the problem to Mr.

• In September, another veto battle occurred, this ooe over a supplemental appropriauons hill that Mr. Reagan had called a "bud-get buster." In fact, as Senator Mark O. Hat-field, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, pointed out, the measure exceeded Mr. Rengan's domestic spending cuts by \$1 billion but made up for

that hy cutting S2 hillion in military spending.
Mr. Reagan lost that hattle, and congressman after congressman blamed Mr. Stockman for bringing about the fight.

Now Mr. Stockman is engaged in yet another battle with the Senate Appropriations.

Committee, this time over new veto threats from the hudger director. Mr. Stockman says Congress is exceeding some appropriations

Stockman's battle scars come less from his publicized 'confession' than from his role in bitter fights with the lawmakers. But his tangles with Capitol Hill make up only part of his problems. They are compounded by the fact that the administration faces a record deficit next year approaching \$200 billion, and a platter of distasteful alternatives to reduce it.

ceilings established earlier in the year. Mr. Hatfield maintains that Mr. Stockman cares less about overspending than about trying to force administration priorities on Congress.

"There is no question of the man's technical ability and his intellect," said a top congres-sional aide involved in the hudget process. But I think he can be characterized as slip-

pery io some of his scorekeeping."

Along with many others, this official said that Mr. Stockman used to be able to win hudget battles with Congress almost automatically by sheer force of his mastery of the oumbers. With his pocket calculator, Mr. Stockman used to be able to rattle off figures and declare flatly that this or that spending measure was over sheer force of his mastery of the oumbers

"I don't think he can do that anymore," said a congressional aide. "At least, I hope not."
But the budget director's tangles with Capitol Hill make up only one part of his problems. He also seems to have had more than his share of internal disputes with administration col-

lo early 1981, Mr. Stockman angered and upset James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, hy persuading top presidential aides — and eventually the president himself — that the administration had to embrace im mediate cuts in Social Security benefits.

Political Fiasco Seen

Rejection of those cuts in Congress are seen in retrospect as one of the administration's biggest political fiascos. To this day, several top officials expressed frustration in interviews that Mr. Stockman was still trying to use the Social Security financing crisis as an excuse to

achieve savings for the budget in general.

After Mr. Reagan's economic program was enacted in mid-1981, it was Mr. Stockman who led an internal battle to take additional steps to reduce the federal deficit.

First, he tried to persuade the president to cut back on the projected growth in military spending. Last winter, he tried to persuade the president to accept a series of excise tax increases. He won support among top members of the White House staff, but his proposals

were rejected by Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Stock-man's credibility suffered as a result. Recently. Mr. Stockman was on the other side of a tax battle. In that fight. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis proposed and won a 5-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax to help finance improvements in the nation's highways, bridg-

es and transit systems.

The hudget director opposed it, even though he had emhraced a gasoline tax the year be-fore, leaving other administration members

But Mr. Stockman's main problems come from the natural conflict that he is in.

Between Two Camps

On the one hand are the men around Mr. Reagan who regard themselves as hudget "realists." Led by Mr. Baker, the White House chief of staff, this camp is said to include Kenneth M. Duberstein, the White House congressional liaison, and Richard G. Darman, deputy to the chief of staff and a specialist in policy

and legislative matters.

This camp is known to share the concern in Congress over high deficits and to believe that Mr. Reagan will inevitably have to accommodate those calling for defense spending cuthacks and tax increases.

In the other camp is Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who opposes tax increases and even favors speeding up the next round of the tax cut, which is due to take effect July 1. Mr. Regan is known to feel that Mr. Stockman has flirted too often with the idea of tax increases because of an excessive concern over hudget deficits.

As seen hy his defenders, Mr. Stockman is caught in a vise; On one side, Republican congressional leaders have informed the president that there can be no more cuis in domestie programs next year. On the other are Mr. Regan and his allies, saying that there can be no compromise in the pursuit of such cuts. "I think Dave's in both schools," said an

associate of Mr. Stockman. "He definitely has a streak of realism in him. He knows how much he won't be able to get Congress to cut next year. But he believes some reductions are worthwhile on the merits, even if you don't think they're going to happen."

Kenyans Voice Relief at Coup Failure

But Deepening Economic Woes Bring Fears of Reduced Crop Subsidies

By Leon Dash

Washington Post Service ILIBWONI, Kenya — A numbing dread ran through both men when the first sketchy radio reports reached here of the Kenyan Air Force's Aug. 1 coup attempt, bloody but eventually crushed, in distant

Their first thoughts were of the death, turbulence and destruction that racked oeighboring Uganda after Idi Amin came to power in an army coup in 1971. The trouble has continued to a certain extent up to today, more than three years after the brutal dictator's downfall.

In scenes undoubtedly duplicated through-out rural Kenya that day, Julius Chelulci and Cleophas Arap Moro, with small groups of their neighbors, remained close by their radios. All of them knew that the outcome of events in the capital would determine the future course

No matter how weak Kenya's economy was becoming none of these conservative small farmers wanted to see arbitrary gun-rule, the tattered results of which are evident in many African countries, nor a switch to the rigid dogma of socialized farming that has produced tittle, in black Africa at least, beyond declining

standards of living.

President Daniel Arap Moi finally came on that the the Voice of Kenya radio to announce that the rebel forces had been defeated and his government was back in control. The people of Kilibwoni celebrated.

'Very Afraid' of Coup

Before the president's broadcast "I had been very afraid." Julius recalled. "If the military had taken over we would have been always insecure, led by the gun, unable to move freely. Our farm production would have fallen, be-cause a military government would not have responded to us like a civilian government."

"Until I heard Moi's voice, I was numh." Cleophas remembered. "I saw everything that I had worked for, to build up on my farm,

destroyed overnight. Three months after Kenya's army crushed the coup by the now-disbanded air force's junfor officers and privates, life around Kilibwoni has returned to the normal, mundane rhythms of picking tea leaves from waist-high hushes, milking the dairy herds and carefully watching for the day the acres of corn have fully ripened, signaling the start of a year-end harvest that promises to be a national bumper crop

I lived in Kilibwoni in 1969 and 1970 as a Peace Corps volunteer teaching high school and returned here recently to see what progress had been made in the intervening years and to hear from friends how they were affected by the aborted coup.

found confidence strong among the farmers that their government could put the events of Angust behind it. Like American farmers, they were more concerned about government price supports for their farm produce than about signs of political unrest in such places as Nairebi, 184 miles (295 kilometers) southeast of here, or, for that matter, about economic complaints of the leftist rebels that were briefhroadcast over the Voice of Kenya before the radio station was recaptured by the army.

Linked to Economic Malaise

But therein lies Kenya's future crucible. However unclear the political bent of the coup attempt's two leaders, who escaped to asylum in Tanzania, the attempt was not unconnected

to Kenya's growing economic malaise. Kenya's economy has been hit hard by fall-

prices for its agricultural exports, rising oil import costs, economic mismanagement, an increasingly inert government bureaucracy and high-level corruption. The income gulf between the urban elite and the underclass continues to widen, a development that bodes ill for the once-legendary tranquillity of pre-coup

In a blunt speech to the nation in late October, President Moi told his 18 million countrymen - 85 percent of whom live in the countryside - that his government was embarking on a campaign of austerity and hureaucratic reform to combat the economic decline.

"Many difficulties have arisen from continuing global recession and inflation, sparked off originally by huge increases in the price of oil and worsened then by the reluctance of the industrialized nations to subscribe to a more equitable international economic order and development strategy," President Moi said. "This

RETURN TO KILIBWONI

whole global situation has been a major factor in slowing down the pace of our country's

For most of its 19 years of independence. Kenya has been a paragon of African political stability and economic development, its pros-perity built mainly on the cash incentives the government has been able to give most of its 1.7 million small farmers. Small farmers cultivate 40 percent of Kenya's tea and 64 percent of its coffee exports, its two major export crops. But since the late 1970s, tea prices have fallen 30 percent and coffee prices 37 percent.

Foreign Reserves Declining

The big question for Kenya's future is whether the nation can continue high payments to these farmers — who with their families number an estimated 13 million people while suffering sharp declines in earnings. International Monetary Fund figures show that the drop in prices for exports has caused a steady decline in vital foreign exchange reserve levels, from an average high of \$470 million in 1979 down to \$179 million in October, enough for less than one month's imports.

Kenya is notably lacking in mineral re-Kenya is notahly lacking in mineral resources, and its industries, squeezed by the lessening availability of foreign exchange, have slowed production and laid off growing numbers of urban workers in an economy plagued by an average annual inflation rate of 25 percent. Kenya's balance-of-payments deficit grew from \$39 million in 1970 to \$985 million in 1980, a burden it must support with a relatively small economy.

tively small economy.

Through all of this, Kenya has been able to keep price supports to farmers high enough to remain one of the few African countries able to feed itself — with a major exception several years ago. That ability, which is now endangered, has saved huge sums of foreign ex-change on food imports but has cost the government heavily in subsidies to keep food prices low for the 15 percent who are urban

One group of Nairobi-based agronomists and economists believes that Kenya will soon not be able to support all three of its major areas of economic activity — cash crops, food staples and small industries. The first area likely to suffer, they say, is domestic food crop production. The financially strapped government will be forced to reduce price subsidies to

farmers, they predict, despite the sharply rish costs of petroleum-based fertilizers essential

for growing profitable amounts of corn. After cutting subsidies, these experts be-lieve, the government will oot allow the price of such a widely eaten staple as corn to rise to its free-market value for fear of unleashing urban unrest of the type that has caused considerable political problems for many African governments in recent years.

Urban Society 'Volatile'

"Because Kenya has done so well over the years, the dissatisfaction level among Kenyans is much lower than many other African countries," said one observer, who insisted on anonymity. "Kenyan urban society, particularly Nairobi, is more volatile because of that."

Two of Kilibwoni's successful farmers, both personal friends, have had different experiences that illustrate Kenya's present farming

Richard Arap Mwei said rising costs for local labor and fertilizers have reduced his profits from a high of \$71 an acre of corn in 1969 to a hoped-for \$17 maximum at the end of this year's harvest next month. "The labor costs don't go up as quickly, but if fertilizers contin-ue to climb and the government price [S12 a bag] stays the same, it won't pay for me to grow more than my family can eat next season," Richard said.

If many other farmers feel as he does, and if the government does not raise the price, there could be a drastie shortfall in corn production, 40 percent of which is grown by small farmers. One ominous sign is Kenya's failure to pay growers of a plant used as an insecticide since November 1981. President Moi publicly apologized to the farmers last month for the non-

A second group of agronomists and economists directly involved in rural development projects in Kenya said that Richard's average per-acre production of 15 bags of corn can eas ily be increased at no extra cost up to 40 bags with simple updating of planting techniques.

More Could Be Earned

"Small farmer production potendal has not been anywhere near met in Kenya yeu" said a with just a closer spacing of plants and dif-ferent times for fertilizer application, farmers could be earning a great deal more than they

Still, just saying the new techniques will increase production does not make it so, said a farmer who has tried them, my friend Cleophas Arap Moro. Following the experts' instructions last year, he planted a small exper-mental portion of his crop by spacing the seeds close together and planting at a shallow depth.

At night, field rats followed the rows of shallow-planted seeds and are a considerable number, Cleophas said. Later, the winds of one of the thunderstorms of Kenya's "long rains" period uprooted the remainder of the shallowly planted corn. The hulk of his crop that had been planted using the older methods escaped the rais and was not uproofed.

They haven't perfected all the techniques yet so it is too early for us to rely on them," Cleophas said, laughing, "Imagine what would have happened if I had planted my entire crop using the new techniques. They will eventually figure out how to increase our production, but more work has to be done." more work has to be done."

Until that day and until the market prices for agricultural exports turn up, one of Africa's premier successes in development will have to walk a tant fiscal line if the gains of two decades are out to be lost.



Rural Kenya Wary of Birth Control

K ILIBWONI, Kenya — Nandi greetings involve long, ritualized questions and responses about the health of children, cattle, farm and home before coming back to a detailed discussion about a major rationale

for adult life — children. Lots of them.

The Nandi are not unique in Africa for their love of large families. Most African countries are still plagued by rudimentary bealth services that contribute to high rates of infant mortality, so children are precious. In some societies, they are not weared until they are 4 years old or given a name until they are 5 and felt to be out of danger. Cous plan on having many children to assure

that some of them live.

Kenya, however, has been exceptionally successful in reducing the death rate of children in their first year of life by 25 percent in the past decade, down to 80 deaths per 1,000 hirths, one of the lowest mortality figures in

But therein lies a potentially explosive problem. The tradition of having large families persists, and with more habies surviving, Kenya's annual population growth rate of 4.1 percent is one of the highest in the world. threatens eventually to outstrip the nation's economie resources.

The short-term ramifications, a doubling of its population by the 1990s, have fright-ened the Kenyan government. President Daniel Arap Moi rarely allows an opportunity to pass without raising a very unpopular subject — hirth control, or family planning. as it is called in Kenya, Officially, the population has grown from the 15.3 million counted in 1979 to 17.2 million, but population experts say the real figure is nearer 15

"Nandi customs have nothing to do with this Western husiness about family plan-ning." David said, eyes flashing angrily, "Family planning medicine is dangerous." He said he personally knew of women who had died or become seriously ill by intraute rine devices or oral contraceptives.

David's attitude toward family planning is not uncommon in the Kenyan countryside. where birth control has met the strongest resistance and where 85 percent of the population lives. Years ago economics forced work-ing-class and middle-class urhan couples to reduce their families to two or three children. Nairohi has a low birthrate growth of 2 percent annually.

Still, the economie structures on large families are beginning to be felt in the countryside, a point indirectly acknowledged hy Agnes Ronoh and one that friends in Ki-libwoni with growing incomes said was their main reason for using family planning. Only 20 percent of Kenya, the highlands, is fertile, arable soil. Overcrowding already has pushed families onto the fragile, margin-

al border soils that rapidly deteriorate into wastelands after one or two growing seasons. With approximately 250,000 youths leaving school each year and a slowdown in the economy, Kenya is facing the increasing problem of what to do with idle, unemployed youths. Fifty percent of the population is un-

Some leading members of the government have grown vociferous about the rejection of family planning by large numbers of Kenyans. A couple of years ago, the dapper, hlunt-spoken Charles Njonjo, minister of consultational affairs, sparked a heated parliamentary debate by declaring that Kenyans should stop "breeding like rahbits." Last month, Mr. Njonjo raised a smaller storm by suggesting that Kenyan couples follow his example and limit themselves to three chil-

In a nationwide speech late last month, President Moi said that "as long as human numbers here continue to increase at the present alarming rate, growing economic problems with their social consequences are quite inevitable." For the sake of "future generations and the nation in general," Mr. Moi said, "we must somehow bring down the rate of increase in our population to a figure which we can support.

The National Council on Population and Development, financed with \$11.5 million from Kenya, the United States and Britain, plus the World Bank and the United Nations, has recently been created under Vice President Mwai Kibaki. The council's first task is to tackle the widespread misinformation about the side effects of hirth control

methods. Ironically, Kenya finds itself in this predicament because its rural health care, maternity clinics, educational programs on nutrioon and its healthy, temperate highland climate have all combined to reduce infant mortality. "People are not having that many more children, hut more children are surviv ing," said a Nairobi-based population expert who declined to be identified by name.

Kilibwoni's health center, with a new maternity wing, two nurses and a paramedic, is an example of the type of health care com-mon in rural Kenya but still rare in many

parts of Africa.

My friends from Peace Corps days, Richard Arap Mwei and Cleophas Arap Moro, first surprised me with the size of their fami-lies and then by telling me that they have now decided to have no more children.

Richard, 36, and his wife, Priscilla, 30, have seven children. The oldest is 14 and the youngest is 4 months old. "We are agreeing with this family plan-

ning because high school fees are \$200 to \$400 a year," Richard said. What about the Nandi traditions of hushands with several wives and measuring wealth in cattle and children that he had taught me so much about as part of my folk-

"That is history," Richard said, laughing. He added soberly: "Our customs won't feed these children and we'll have troubles if we don't stop. Priscilla has agreed to take the

Cleophas, 40, and Viola, 35, have six chil-

cleophas, 40, and Viola, 35, have six children ranging in age from 15 to 4.

"You can understand why I'm regretting that I didn't start this family planning earlier," Cleophas said. But they had been slow about it because "we heard this medicine was no good and could hurt Viola. We're still not true the best in not sure about it."

"Around here, a few only have begun," he said. "Many refuse, but they are usually younger than us. People in their late 30s and early 40s bave begun family planning espe-cially when they become aware of the future - LEON DASH

Sales of Cassettes Overtaking Records

By Hans Fancel New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some historic moments happen quietly, almost unnoticed. A change of this kind now seems to happening in music. After nearly a century of undisputed dominance, the traditional phonograph is yielding to the challenge of cassettes.

This conclusion bas been reached by the RIAA (Recording Industries Association of America), the official scorekeeper of the recording business. According to its figures, the sales of prerecorded cassettes reached parity with disk sales last summer in the United States. By the year's end. cassettes will have outpaced disks for the first time. Only last year the ratio was 5 to 3 in favor of disks.

Conceived as a dictating device in the '60s, the cassette was not expected even by its Dutch inventors to develop any musical talents. Yet by constant technical improvement, cassettes reached a condition of musical adequacy within a decade of their debut. By still further painstaking and incremental progress the cassette finally attained sonic equality with disks.

Not everyone applauds. The recording com-panies which launched the campaign for prere-corded cassettes are ambivalent about its success. Booming cassette sales cut into their long-established disk operations, most of which are already fully amortized in terms of capital inarready fully amortized in terms of capital in-vestment in manufacturing plants and therefore yield higher financial returns. By contrast new manufacturing facilities are needed to meet the demand for prerecorded cassettes and to keep ahreast of the rapidly advancing technology. This involves new capital outlay at a time of high credit costs and in an uncertain economy. The cassette explosion is therefore regarded as a somewhat mixed blessing. Still, prevailing management attitudes are realistic, and almost every major release nowadays, both popular and classical, is being issued both in disk and cassette

The most important single impetus came in 1979 whoo Sony introduced its Walkman, since imitated hy so many others that the name has become virtually generic. The Walkman marked the first practical combination of portability and fidelity. At about the same time, cassettes

almost totally supplanted the older and techni-cally inferior 8-track cartridge player in cars. Coincideot with these two developments was the dramatic improvement in the tonal quality of cassettes, putting them oo par with all but the best disk recordings. Consequently, the cas-sette became acceptable for home listening even for the sonically fastidious segment of the audi-

At bome, in the car, or on foot - the cassette emerged as the only format to fit all three situa-

A new purchasing pattern arose. Earlier, a serious audiophile would buy an LP for bome listening and then make his own cassette copy for car stereo or Walkman. Or be would buy a prerecorded cassette for mobile use in addition to the home-based LP. Today, the sound quality of the better prerecorded cassettes is such that even tonally demanding listeners no longer feel the need for a supplemental disk.

Partly responsible for the cassette's recent in-

roads upon the quality market is the recent policy on the part of record companies to use premium-grade tape at least for their classical cas-sette releases. RCA Red Seal and CBS Master-works have joined such European labels as London, DG, and Philips in switching to chrome or chrome-equivalent tapes yielding wider frequency range and quieter background. Even though there still is a certain degree of variability in the quality of prerecorded tapes from these companies, the sound of these cas-settes comes surprisingly close to that of the average record.

Improved sound on cassettes also seems to be spreading to the pop field. A & M has just re-leased the first standard-price pop cassette — an album by "Supertramp" on BASF chrome tape, widely regarded as perhaps the best tape of its kind

Virtually all companies have abandoned the surcharge formerly placed on cassette releases. Going beyond this, several companies now offer so-called double-play cassettes with up to 90 minutes of music, each containing the equivalcot of two complete LPs. At a price little if any higher than that of an ordinary cassette, this represents excellent value in comparison to the

Many companies have also ventured into so-

called bargain cassettes. RCA recently launched. its "Victrole" series — a name charmingly archaic for a line of cassettes — featuring nearly 50 titles from RCA's formidable classical backlist and giving new currency to fabled perfor-mances by the likes of Fritz Reiner and Charles Munch. Of course these bargain issues employ standard ferric tape rather than chrome or other high-grade formulations. Even so, technically more lenient listeners will find the result altogether satisfying.

The perfectionist fringe of the audience is served by a small group of specialized firms going to great lengths to attain the utmost in sonic refinement. One of these companies, In-Sync laboratories, was the first to develop methods for maximizing the tonal potency of prere-corded cassettes. It has since been joined by such elite labels as Desmar, Mobile Fidelity and AAG (American Artists Group).

These premium prerecorded cassettes owe their astounding sound not only to the use of the finest tape formulations (such as BASF chrome and TDK-SA-X) but also to special duplicating techniques that impress the music on the tape in "real time." This means that the duplicator on which the cassette is made takes an hour's worth of time to run off an hour's worth of music — eschewing the far more eco-nomical and commonly used high-speed method that yields an hour-long tape program in about 30 seconds. The more painstaking pro-duction method yields audible benefits to listeners whose playback equipment is sensitive to

None of this implies that ordinary records are about to disappear. After all, there are an estimated 80 million turntables spinning in the United States alone, clamoring for music on a platter. What's more, hard-bitten hi-fi fans, in-sistent on the last dollop of musical dynamics and extended frequency range, will remain loyal to vinyl at least until the all-digital laser disk makes its promised appearance.

Yet it is evident from even a cursory survey that cassettes have extended their appeal to customers of all sorts, including those who like to slip the little boxes into their pocket and just walk off with them. Dealers consider this the

'Camelot' Dimmed, and O'Toole the Shawful

By Sheridan Morley tional Herald Tribune

ONDON - If the moribund West End theater is remarkable for anything this Christmas, it will be for the number of dehydrated old movie stars returning from Hollywood exile to go spectacularly over the top in rusting vehicles that probably saw service in the Dardanelles. At this rate we'll have Stewart Granger in "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the National by Easter and Greer Garson in the musical of "Mrs. Miniver" by midsummer, Meanwhile there is Richard

Harris on the last leg of his long

THEATER IN ENGLAND

trans-Atlantic bus-and-truck tour of "Camelot," making a final stop-over at the Apollo Victoria, where an English company has been respectfully grouped around him by Michael Rudman.

"Camelot" has always been something of a curiosity. The best score and the worst book that Lerner and Loewe ever wrote, it has been resolutely loathed by critics and loved by audicoces (not least the Kennedy family who made us title song the anthem for an entire presidency) for 20 years, and it comes up now looking like the last of the great pantonimes on a set by Desmond Heeley that appears to bave been oot so much built as iced.

What we bave here is, in Noel Coward's celebrated review, "Parsifal" without the jokes, and Rud-man has rightly organized it as a series of marathon pan-to-walkdowns in which the company is encouraged not to bump into the furniture or their leading man, espe-cially when he is waving Excalibur about with reckless abandon. It is arguable that Excalibur gives the least wooden performance in the show, and it's a pity that Harris seems (possibly as a result of a ner-vous first night which at one point



Peter O'Toole: Eyeball to eyeball with Shaw.

had him crawling on all fours beneath the curtain to escape the au-dience at the interval) to have forgotten some of the superlative phrasing of the lyrics that be managed in the great 1967 Josh Logan film version.

It is also unfortunate that Lancelot (Robert Meadmore) bas been encouraged to wear a frizzy wig strongly reminiscent of Hermione Gingold, and that Guinevere (Fio-na Fullerton) looks more like Harris's daughter than his wife. Still there is a superlative comie turn from Robin Bailey as Pellinore and, as the gentleman behind me said on the way out, it does make such a nice change from going to the theater.

The much-advertised recall of another screen star, Peter O'Toole,

to stage legitimacy has all hot obli-terated the most interesting aspect of his performance in "Man and

Welsh Gets a Prime-Time Boost

CARDIFF. Wales — After a campaign of sabotage and civil disorder two years ago that included a threatened fast until death by a leading politician, Wales has gotten the dream of local nationalists — a television station all its own. Sianel Pedwar Cymru or Channel 4 Wales, also known as S4C.

In the razzle-dazzle, hig-money game of interna-tional broadcasting, it is a fair bet that the appearance of S4C in this picturesque corner of the globe did not cause much of a stir. Yet the station does represent an important video venture for Britain: an effort to sustain an ancient, and now codangered, language hy giving it the powerful boost of a prime-time television

As its managers see it, S4C is a major network in miniature. For an average of 22 hours a week, it is showing specially produced Welsh-language programming that will be original material commissioned and produced locally and starring Welsh performers. The rest of its programs will be in English, taken from Changel 4. Channel 4, a new commercial service that also started throughout the country recently.

The Welsb programs are broadcast from about 6:30 to 9:30 P.M. There are soap operas, adventure dramas, situation comedies, cartoons, sports, music, public affairs and a half-hour of news each night. A Welsh-speaking correspondent was dispatched to Washington recently to interpret the U.S. midterm

A start-up budget of \$34 million has been plowed into spiffy offices in Cardiff, state of the art technology, lavish promotion and ambitious programs. The station mascot, a cartoon character named Superted (a courageous teddy bear) already is being marketed in dolls. T-shirts and other paraphernalia, with foreign-language rights sold in 30 countries based on pre-views at television festivals, according to S4C's direc-

overruns. The producer of a planned 90-minute saga about an aristocratic woman of some period in the past who doubles as leader of a band of highwaymen was fired when the project almost doubled in cost and length. It was salvaged by its author, Dafydd Huw Williams, who now sees it as a two-part series.

What makes all this so unusual is that the potential

isb Broadcasting Corp. channels and one commercial channel that are bound to attract the bulk of available audiences with what a Welsh pationalist derisively called their "Anglo-American" programming. At any one time, therefore, there may be no more than 50,000 to 75,000 viewers for S4C's output.

cable company operating in the "Valleys" region of Wales, showed that nearly 90 percent of those who responded favored getting the all-English Channel 4 S4C. The government ordered Rediffusion to

small as it may be, is an essential base for preserving — and perhaps invigorating — the Welsh language and culture. Public relations officier Ann Beynon, for instance, said that Welsh was her first language at home and as a child she learned English by watching television. "Why shouldn't the process work the other

In any case, the impact of the station on Wales will be measured by the government in three years, which poses a formidable challenge to S4C, as Edwards ac-

"Unless our service is seen as relevant and attractive to Welsh speakers, they won't watch," he said.
"They certainly won't look at programs just because they are in Welsh, nor should we expect them to."

an election pledge to give Wales its own channel. The result was a campaign of sabotage against television transmitters by nationalist groups. More than a dozen people, including some senior academics, were ailed. Two thousand persons refused to pay their annual televisioo license fee. Then, Gwynfor Evans. president of the Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, announced that be would fast until death over

The government, believing that violence was inevitable if Evans went ahead with his threat, reversed itself and promised that the station could go ahead. This is the biggest victory we have ever won for the Welsh language," Evans exulted. Now with S4C finally on the air, that declaration is being put to the test.

here is a bizarre return to the barn-storming, eye-rolling, stellar flamboyance that may well have been a feature of touring actor-manage-ment in his Irish youth, Micheal MacLiammoir and Donald Wolfit would have been the first to recognize what is going on at the Hay-

In a desperately slow and deadly dull production by Patrick Dromgoole, surrounded by a cast ranging from the ponderously adequate to the barely employable (the two exceptions being the dour Michael Byrne as Shaw's "new man" and the splendid Joyce Carey as the mother O'Toole soes flambovants. mother) O'Toole goes flamboyant-ly into an cotire deep-freeze full of nam, taking most of the play with him. Those who saw the supremely intelligent National Theatre revi-val of this sexist debate last year will have trouble recognizing in this Edwardian shambles the same basic text, but despite evident trouble with his vocal cords, its star does turn in a remarkably mesmeric if dotty central performance; which suggests that the sooner O'Toole starts touring as Higgins in the ice-rink version of

'After the Lions" (Michael El-

Book on Falklands Gets Camouflaged Binding

LONDON - Two pairs of army camouflage pants, sent to the Falkland Islands during the war with Argentina, are going into the binding of a book about the conflict.

of the book, "The Falklands War — A Visual Diary."

Market Summary, Nov. 30 NYSE Index Donc Jones Averages 775 840 775 873 873 973 AMEX Stock Index Market Diaries Standard & Poors Index NYSE Most Actives AMEX Most Actives 467,000 340,400 208,300 282,200 314,400 167,400 141,400 101,480 101,480 Dour Jones Bond Averages

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

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liott's new production for the Manchester Royal Exchange) is after "The Dresser" the second of Ronald Harwood's "plays theatrical," and it concerns a few months in the life of Sarah Bernhardt when, in 1914 at the age of 70, she had her left leg amputated by a military surgeon near Bordeaux and speat an irritable convalescence considering whether or not to tour the United States as the star attraction in a circus - after the lions of the title.

It is no fault of the great Dorothy Tutin that she is here unable to suggest any of the greatness of Bernhardt: With the anachronistic dialogue she has been given in this undigested hunk of backstage hi-ography, it would bave been hard enough to suggest an old character lady in some regional rep worrying about the loss of a job, let alone the world's greatest actress coming to terms with a sudden availability for Long John Silver. But what makes "After the Lions" such a massively disappointing and depressing successor to the "The Dresser" is that Harwood falls into every one of the glib hackstage cliches he so triumphantly avoided in the earlier play.

And talking of backstage drama, to celebrate the reopening of the beautifully restored Theatre Royal in Bath, a strong cast led by An-nette Crosbie and Bryan Forbes and featuring Emlyn Williams and Georgina Hale among many others together a one-night-only world premiere of Noel Coward's last play, "Star Quality." Adapted from one of his own short stories, it is a script on which he would probably have wished to do a little more work. But in an agile production by Forbes, it offered an unu-sual and intriguing glimpse of Coward's theatrical philosophy. and I suspect that this may not be the last we bear of it.

SWINGS AND CONTROL OF THE BOOK Pick Biorry M. Strick B 2.80 PRESE PRILITA 1.349 PRILITA 1.349 PRILITA 2.30 PRILITA 2.30 PRILITA 2.30 PRILITA PRI

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tor, Owen Edwards. There are even such big-time problems as befty cost

audience for S4C is tiny by today's standards. A bundred years or so ago, 90 percent of the people in Wales spoke Welsh, a Celtic tongue that was well-

established whoo English interlopers arrived in the

sixth century.

Today, Welsh-speakers account for only about 20 percent of the population.

Moreover, Wales is served by the two national Brit-

In some areas, there is resentment over the hroad-casting of Welsh programs instead of more English ones. A recent survey of subscribers to Rediffusion, a

carry S4C anyway.

But to the staff at S4C, the available audience,

way around?" she asked.

After the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office in 1979, it reversed

The Associated Press

The pants were brought back from the Falklands by Linda Kitson, commissioned by the Imperial War Museum to record the war. The publishers, Mitchell Beazley, said they are using the pants for the spines of 1,000 special editions

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Hong Kong Firm Sets Debt Accord

HONG KONG (Reuters) — EDA Investments, a Hong Kong real estate company, has reached preliminary agreement with all but one of its 23 creditor banks on a plan for EDA to restructure its debt of 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$210.5 million). Schroders & Chartered, EDA's financial advisers, said Tuesday.

A spokesman for Schroders & Chartered said the onty bank that had

not agreed to participate was Bumiputra Malaysia Finance, a subsidiary of Bank Bumiputra Malaysia, which is engaged in legal action with EDA over a \$40-million loan. Its absence should not endanger the agreement,

the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the head of a Hong Kong banking association has expressed confidence in the colony's financial institutions. Paul Myners, chairman of the Deposit-Taking Companies Association, said that the problems of a few borrowers should not lead to exaggerated worries that the stability of Hong Kong's banking system. about the stability of Hong Kong's banking system.

Atari Sues Imagic Over Copyright

NEW YORK (NYT) - Atari. a subsidiary of Warner Communications, has filed a copyright infringement suit against Imagic Inc., a maker of home video game software.

Atari contends in the suit, filed Monday in Federal District Court in

San Francisco, that Imagic's Demon Attack game is a copy of Centuri Inc.'s areade game Phoenix, which Atari has exclusive rights to produce for the home game market. The suit seeks an injunction against the sale of Demon Attack, and unspecified damages. Demon Attack, which is Imagic's best-selling game, has been on the market nine months.

Bruce L. Davis, vice president for legal affairs at Imagic, said the suit would not have a big effect on the stock offering, although the company would include an amendment in its prospectus dealing with the matter.

BSC Plans to Eliminate 1,700 Jobs

LONDON (Reuters) - British Steel Corp. plans to eliminate more than 1,700 jobs in plants in Sheffield and Rotherham in Northern England because of falling sales and the need for increased efficiency. The state-owned corporation said Monday that 815 jobs would be cut

in Sheffield and 894 in Rotherham. It said sales for the type of engineering steel made by the plants were 20 percent below levels forecast for this year and were not expected to improve in the near future.

BSC, which is losing £7.2 million (\$11.52 million) a week, has a work force of about 92,000. It has eliminated about 115,000 jobs since 1977.

Pan Am Sets Some \$99 Fares in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) - Pan American World Airways has announced a \$99 one-way fare on many U.S. routes, including several that have not benefited from discounts by other airlines.

The discounts are effective from Dec. 1 through Dec. 15 and from Jan. 10 through Feb. 6, and are not subject to restrictions on length of stay or advance purchase, the airline said Monday. The routes involved are between New York and California and between Florida and several north-

Two weeks ago, United Airlines, Trans World Airlines and Capitol Air announced \$99 one-way fares for some flights between New York and California. Those fares carried various restrictions.

Landesbank Stuttgart to Close Branch

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Landesbank Stuttgart will elose its Luxembourg subsidiary, Landesbank Stuttgart International, by mid-1983 and shift most Euromarket operations to its London branch office, it said Tuesday. The bank cited stagnation in world trade as one cause and said it saw only moderate prospects for an upturn in international credit

· The Luxembourg unit, which was founded in 1979, was hit earlier this year by the debt problems of Banco Ambrosiano Holdings, the Luxembourg-based subsidiary of the Italian bank that collapsed in August. Landesbank International Stuttgart is believed to have had an exposure of \$10 million, banking sources said.

Key U.S. Indicators Rose 0.2% in October

- WASHINGTON - A key ba-rometer of the nation's future economic health rose a moderate twotenths of 1 percent in October, the sixth gain in seven months, the government reported late Tnesday.

The rise in the Commerce Department's Index of Leading Indicators was likely to be welcomed as a new sign that the recession might be nearing an end after 16 months. The report also revised September's gain from five-tenths of I percent to a much stronger I.1

Earlier in the day, the Commerce Department had said the leading index rose 0.6 percent in October, but if later corrected the

A separate index in the report one designed to measure current economic activity rather than fu-ture business — dropped I percent in October to its lowest level yet in

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said there was usually a lag of three or four months between improvement in the leading indicators and a rise in actual business activity as measured by the separate index of Coincident Indi-

"I believe the prolonged lag this time, and the relatively slow rise in the leading indicators as well, was caused by the persistence of high interest rates into the summer," he said in a statement. "With rates now down sharply, bowever, the bousing recovery is under way. A sustained pickup in sales of new cars and other consumer durable ods can be expected to follow." Meanwhile, Capitol Hill sources said that the latest projections by President Ronald Reagan's budget director David A. Stockman, envi-

sion a deficit this fiscal year of up 10 \$190 billion, a similar level in the following year and up to \$210 billion in 1985. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Stockman

had outlined his forecasts to Mr. Reagan. Last year's unprecedented deficit of \$110.7 billion was higher than most forecasts. The recent increases in the lead-

ing indicators have been small impared with those near the ends of previous recessions. For exam-



Malcolm Baldrige

ple, the index rose more than 2 percent for three straight months at the end of the 1980 downturn. This year's figures have tended to reinforce the forecasts of most economists that any recovery will be weak, at least at the start.

The index, designed to forecast changes in the economy, is comprosed of statistics from 10 different areas, ranging from employment to stock prices to orders for factory production. In October, the report said, five of the 10 components showed improvement, led by a surge in stock prices.

Also pushing the index up: Initial claims for unemployment ben-efits slowed, building permits rose, the money supply increased and business deliveries slowed — possi-

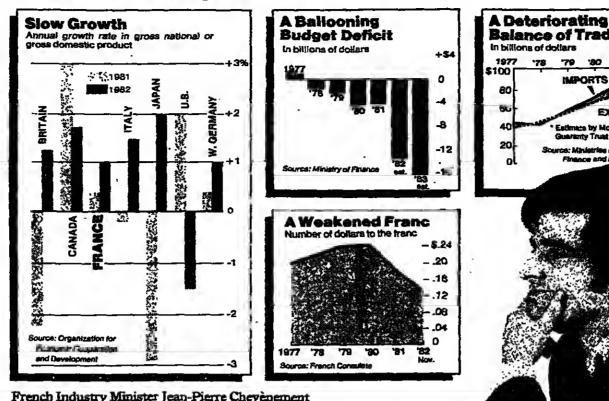
bty indicating greater volume. . Four components did worse than in September: Decreased new orders to factories for consumer goods, fewer contracts and orders for plants and equipment, lower prices for sensitive raw materials

and a drop in total liquid assets. The index had dipped two-tenths of 1 percent in August be-fore rising again in September.

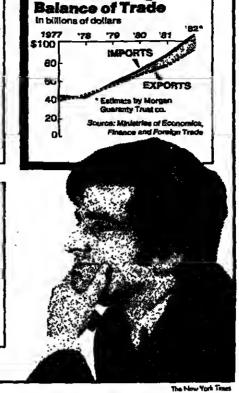
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The French Economy's Malaise



French Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement



French Plan in 'La Crise': More of Same

Herald Eribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS - The French Socialists don't use the word "recession" when they talk about the na-tion's struggling economy, Instead they speak of la crise, the crisis, a word that insplies a challenge that can be overcome.

To overcome it, the 18-month-old govern-ment of President François Mitterrand has in recent weeks unveiled its new industrial strategy, a huge investment program to be led by France's enlarged nationalized industrial sector. The aim is to huild a powerful group of world-class French companies and, in the pro-cess, to give a lift to the nation's entire econo-

The hope: That a major commitment to industrial investment will allow France ultimately to run a more independent economic policy and to grow quickly even if neighboring indus-trial countries are in a slump.

The Mitterrand government tried to achieve that feat during its first year in office. It boostwages and take-home pay to stimulate consumption amid a severe European recession. But, instead of generating a boom for domestic producers, the stimulus generated a wave of demand for foreign goods, which plunged France's trade account into deep deficit, cause ing two devaluations of the franc and widespread disappointment. Now the Socialists are taking a different

tack. The consumer is being held down with a new austerity program and industry is being force-fed funds to invest. The strategy, with its focus on nationalization and planning, sounds new, enlightened and socialist - and, for Mr. Mitterrand, it is. But in a fundamental way, the policy is old, very French and liable to prove dangerously protectionist.

Already the Socialists are throwing up im-

port barriers to protect the industries they are lavishing so much public money on, particular-

ly electronics. The initiative is stirring fears in Europe and the United States that the Socialists are moving back toward traditional French policies of subsidizing domestic industries and barricading them against foreign competitors.

"Our obese state would do better to manage the things it is responsible for instead of trying to increase its sphere of influence," said Pietre Mehaignerie, who was a minister in the government of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, defeated last year by Mr. Mitterrand.

"The government is basically trying to pick industrial winners," said François Duchene of Britain's Sussex University Institute for Euro-pean Studies, "There is a big dose of 'more of

Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the major architect of the Socialists' new strategy, said such criticism misses the point. "There is a lot that is traditional about our approach, and that is a strength," he said recently. But the fast-talking minister, who is widely thought to see himself as a future prime minister or president, insisted that the new strategy was far more ambitious than anything that had gone "Another 10 years like the last and France's

existence will be jeopardized by its loss of in-dustry," said Mr. Chevenement. "We are reversing a decade of industrial decline." There is another thread of history that runs

through France's latest economic experiment. Despite the nationalization of the country's five largest industrial groups and virtually all of its banks since Mr. Mitterrand took office in June 1981, the command structure of the French economy remains much the same as it was.

French governments have long been able to tell industry and banks what to do, thanks to the carrots and sticks at their command and to France's educational system, which spreads a web of like-minded technocrats throughout business and government. The network is made

up of individuals who went to the same elite schools, know one another and cooperate insunctively.

Thus, the men entrusted with France's new state sector by the Socialists are essentially no different from those who would have run these companies and banks under a rightist government. The majority are former civil servants from an elite group known as inspecteurs des finances — and most are graduates of the prestiyous Ecole Nationale d'Administration and of the Polytechnique, At Saint-Gobain, a large diversified French manufacturer that was nationalized last year,

one of this breed, Roger Fauroux, was left in charge, Jean-Pierre Brunet, the new head of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, was French ambassador to Bonn and Tokyo in earlier, non-Socialist governments. Georges Besse, the new chief of the French chemical giant Pechiney Uguine Kuhlmann, is a Polytechnique graduate who had worked for the state-owned COGE-MA nuclear power concern. In banking, the tale is similar. Such elitism

runs counter to the socialist tenet of egalitarian-ism. So does another major element of the government's new economic program: The severe clampdown on wages and social programs that began over the summer and is still intensifying. Earlier this month, with unemployment at 10. percent and heading higher, the government cut benefits for the jobless. Wages and prices bave been frozen for the last four months. Although the freeze is partially being lifted, the government plans to maintain strict controls long into

The president's advisers say there is no other way. The temporary bout of austerity is designed to cut inflation from its pre-freeze rate of 14 percent to single digits and to reduce the trade deficit so that a politically disastrous (Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

countries concerned. The official, who asked not to be named, said such a measure would make it difficult for Japanese banks to roll over sbort-term credits to debtor countries and would run counter to the Finance Minis-

with liquidity problems.

In order to belp such countries. the ministry plans to be more flexi-ble in applying guidelines that limit loans to a foreign country to 20
percent of a bank's equity capital.
Tomomisu Oba, the ministry's director-general of international finance, said in an article in the fi-

He said this policy bas been adopted in response to requests by the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and Finance Minister Luis Ugueto of Venezue la. The guidelines apply to loans

Prices Surge On NYSE; Dow **Climbs 36.43**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — A late rally
caused prices on the New York
Stock Exchange to soar in heavy volume Tuesday, spurred by some unexpected strength in the oil stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up only 8.74 points two hours before the close but then took off to close with a gain of 36.43 at 1.039.28,

Advances led declines three to

Volume climbed to 93.5 million shares, the largest in two weeks, from 61.1 million Monday, Trading was heaviest in the last hour, when about 27 million shares changed hands.

Analysts said the market initially gained momentum following news that President Ronald Reagan had decided not to accelerate the 10 percent personal in-

come tax cut scheduled to take ef-fect next July 1. Earlier this month the administration said it may seek to move the tax cut up to January. Investors had been concerned that such a move would have increased the Treasury's financing needs in the first half of the year, which in turn

would have placed upward pressure on interest rates. Stock prices were also supported the report of an 0.6 percent rise in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the sixth time in the past seven months the index rose. But analysts said there was no specific news to explain the spec-

tacular last-hour rally. "It was a confluence of technical factors," said Harvey Deutsch of

Purcell Graham. "The market's been in a consolidation phase for the past two weeks, but it never followed through on any dip below the 1,000 mark on the Dow."

Mr. Deutsch said that when the Dow average held above 1,020 Tuesday afternoon, a tot of nervous traders started rushing back into the market.

Analysts said institutional investors were apparently buying for the first time in weeks after locking in profits from the recent pro-longed market rally.

Some investors were disturbed

by the Federal Reserve's report that the U.S. money supply rose \$2.8 billion, more than expected. in the latest statistical week. This increase, and a rise in federal funds rates that banks charge one another for overnight loans, dampspeculation that the Fed

might cut its discount rate again.
But business loans declined \$981 million in the same week during which the money supply rose. That indicates that the economy remains weak, and the Fed is likely to remain accommodating, ana-

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton noted that the undervalued oil stocks were particularly strong in the last hour. Those issues dominate many of the market averages.

But Mr. Zinder added that he knew of no factors that could account for the rise in oil stocks, other than bargain hunting.
Oil stocks with the biggest gains

included Phillips 11/2 to 31%. At-lantic Richfield 1% to 38%. Standard of Indiana 214 to 38%, Superior 1% to 2612 and Texaco % to 13

with maturity of one year or long-

saying the guidelines might be

used by Japanese banks as an excuse for refusing to switch about \$4 billion of short-term loans to

Mexico into medium- or long-term

Mr. Ugueto was concerned about a guideline limiting any Jap-

anese bank that lead-manages a

participation in the loan. He leared it might prevent Japanese

banks from participating in a loan to Venezuela for switching its

sbort-term borrowings into medi-

um- to long-term loans. Mr. Oba

Mr. Oba quoted Mr. Volcker as

Tokyo May Alter Rules On Bad Foreign Loans

TOKYO - The Finance Ministry is considering allowing Japa-nese banks to provide for possible bad loans overseas by relaxing its present standards for loan classification, ministry sources said Tues-

The present system does not let commercial banks provide for overseas loans unless the country concerned defaults on its debts,

An official of a leading commercial bank with large overseas loans said that allowing Japanese banks to provide for bad loans abroad would cause adverse political repercussions from other industrial nations, as well as from debtor

try's policy of persuading banks not to pull funds out of nations

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Experts Say Money Data Hint at U.S. Recovery tax-exempt All Savers Certificates would look strong even if the

By Stephen Fidler

NEW YORK - Possible evidence that the long-awaited upturn in the U.S. economy may be starting was contained in the money-supply figures released Monday by the Federal Reserve Board, U.S.

economists say. The economists acknowledged that economie projections from one week's money-supply figures were hazardous, but they said evidence was mounting that demand for money for transactions was on the increase. A rise in transactions demand is widely seen as an important building block of econom-

recovery. William Melton of Investors Diversified Services in Minneapolis. "signs of an unambiguous piekup" in transactions demand. That may be a tentative indication of an imminent economie recov-

ery, he said.
The figures released Monday showed that the basic measure of money. M-t, rose \$2.8 billion in the week that ended Nov. 17. Kathleen Cooper, senior finan-cial economist with Security Pacif-

ic National Bank in Los Angeles, commented. "The strength in the week's figures was in demand de-While the Fed has indicated that it will temporarily ignore M-1, which is about \$15 billion above target, a rise in demand deposits would have significant policy im-

plications. Demand deposits ex-

clude interest-paying checking ac-

counts, which accounted for al-

most all of M-1's sharp growth in September and about half of its The Fed has used the weakness demand deposits to downplay the importance of M-1, which it says has been swollen by the maturity of more than \$30 billion in

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16311 Venturá Blvd., Suite 999 Encino, CA 91436 Telex: 651355 Vencap LSA elephone: (213) 789-0422 USA. and by unusual demand for cash or near-cash amid economic uncer-

Because about two-thirds of demand deposits are held by corporations, which are probibited by law from holding interest paying checking accounts, the rise in demand deposits may show an improvement in companies cash

Further indications that corporate cash flows are improving is stock figures, which show that corporations have increased their funds on deposit in overnight repurchases and Eurodollars to record levels. Mr. Melton said.

"There are enough scattered signs of a business recovery to believe that there is some cash out there, which is going to be spent," The strength in M-1 and in corporate overnight repurchase and Eurodollar agreements will also

contribute to strength in M-2 a factor that may also be of concern to financial markets and the Fed. Mr. Melion said. The Federal Reserve chairman. Paul A. Volcker, has indicated that 1982 growth in M-2 could exceed 9 percent - the top of its annual tar-

get range — hy one-half to one percentage point without forcing Fed action. But Mr. Melton said his projec-tions showed that M-2 could end this month \$17 billion to \$22 billion above target — that is, show-ing growth of 12 to 15 percent from the fourth quarter of 1981.

Economisis' projections also in-dicate that M-2 growth in October ADVERTISEMENT

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY (CDRs)

The Board of Directors of American Exthe Board of Directors of American Ex-press Company voted a four for three split to the shareholders of record January. 7th, 1983. The new chares will be avail-able after February 10th, 1983. For this purpose div.ep.no. 20 of the CDRs has been designated. The new CDRs will be rovided with div.cp.no. 22 s.e.s. and

dend of record January 7th, 1983 for which divergence 21 of the CDRs has AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.Y.

nsterdam, 24th November, 1982.

talon.

The Board also declared a quarterly divi-

unambiguous savings components of the aggregate were removed. The economists were divided on prospects. the implications of this for the possibility of a further cut in the dis-

count rate, now 9 percent. Mr. Melton said: "I think the numbers make an imminent discount rate cut almost impossible." He cited Fed tactics in the open market, in the bank statement week that ended Wednesday, to

support his view. During the previous week, which preceded a discount rate cut, the Fed provided ample reserves to the banking system at the start of the bank statement week to drive down the federal funds rate, which banks charge one another on overnight loans. In the current week. Mr. Melton said. the Fed was depriving the market

of funds. Ms. Cooper of Security Pacific said she believed the Fed would at least await U.S. employment data, due Friday, before making a decision on the discount rate.

Unemployment is likely to have risen to at least 10.5 percent in November from October's' postwar record of 10.4 percent, the economists believe. But they noted that

CORRECTION

fall as low as 5 or 6 percent this year. An article in Monday's editions erroneously said the forecast

was for interest rates.

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50 shot that we'll still see a discount rate cut fairly shortly. If there would be a discount rate cut, it would be a defensive move on the part of the Fed to stop interest

data on unemployment - were the

more important guide to economic

mist for the Federal National

Mortgage Association in Washing-

ton, agreed that the money supply figures Monday reduced the likeli-

hood of a cut in the discount rate

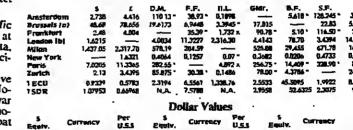
But he added: "It's close to a 50-

rates - and particularly long-term

rates - from rising."

this week

Timothy Howard, chief econo-



CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 30, excluding bank service charges.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amount's needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 00. (x) Units of 1,000.

Austrellon S 1.644
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Austrellon S 1.674
Belgion Hn. fronc 49.65
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Flanish mork 5.4375
Greek dructume Hong Kong S 6.75
Irtish £ 0.7375 Bundesbank President Otto Pohl expects the U.S. inflation rate to

Sterling: 1.1932 Irish £

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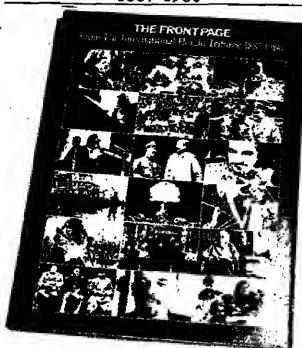
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Textile Buyers Sue U.S. on Quotas

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Importers of textiles and apparel have sued the

U.S. government in a major challenge to the procedures the government uses to impose quotas on these goods, according to lawyers for the American Association of Exporters and Importers. The suit, filed Monday with the

U.S. Court of International Trade in New York, is regarded as the first broadly based legal attack on a government import control program. It comes at a time of growing concern over protectionist measures among the world's trad-

The association represents import companies and major purchasers of foreign-made apparel, such as Sears, Kresge and J.C. Penney, which have become vicums of what the group said is in-creasingly serious "market disrup-

The suit maintains that the gov-

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ernment has acted to restrict imports of yarn, cloth and finished clothing by improper administration either of U.S. law or of the more than two dozen bilateral agreements with other countries to which the United States is a party.

"Actions are being taken against textile and apparel imports with-out any real effort being made to evaluate the effects of those imports on competing U.S. produc-ers," said Peter V. Handai, chair-man of the association. "The gov-ernment also continues to take these actions without providing importers even a semblance of due

Imports of textiles and apparel amount to about \$7.5 billion a year, mostly from such developing areas as Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and China.

Walter C. Lenahan, deputy as-

sistant secretary of commerce for textiles and apparel and a defend-ant in the suit, said in response to the filing: "I believe I am acting within the law. There's ample pre-

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cedent for the actions we have tak-

U.S. textile and apparel manufacturers enjoy broad measures of protection from imports. Without these, many specialists say, imports would account for far more than the 10 to 15 percent of the U.S. market they now hold.

Monday's challenge, in a suit filed in what is roughly the equivalent of a federal district court, declared that the government had forced the importers and retailers to pay higher costs, to suffer de-lays and embargoes of goods and to do business with alternate, less reliable suppliers.

One of the main complaints is that the government is not abiding by the requirements that restrictions be imposed only upon a "reasoned finding of actual or threatened market disruption based upon current data."

The association maintains that these have been established unilaterally and that the government has admitted that its data are lacking

or out of date.
Since 1980, the association said, the government has taken at least 73 restrictive actions against textile and apparel imports without valid findings of market disruption and without providing required due-process opportunities.

Minister Predicts Lag in Argentine Interest Payments

United Press International
BUENOS AIRES — Economy
Minister Jorge Webbe says Argentina will need "one or two years" to raise enough cash to pay off in-terest, let alone any of the capital, on its \$39 billion in foreign debt.

In a speech Monday opening a meeting of the Latin American Federation of Banks, Mr. Wehbe rejected the possibility that Argentina would declare a moratorium an auturat of its foreign day. But on payment of its foreign debt. But he said the country's deep recession and lack of foreign reserves would necessitate new loans just to meet overdue payments on the cur-rent debt.

With the belp of a \$1.8-billion standby loan from the International Monetary Fund, Argentina bopes to obtain a \$2.1-billion bridging loan from international creditors to permit debt reschedul-ing. Mr. Whebe said recently that at least \$15 billion of the debt fell due within a month because of poor loan scheduling.

Argentina is \$2.3 billion behind on interest payments.

OECD Aide **Predicts Low** 1982 Output

PARIS — There is still no economic recovery in the industrial world, and output this year for the main Western nations, will be slightly below last year's level, an official of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Devel-

opment said Monday.

But the official, Sylvia Ostry, head of the OECD's economics and statistics department, said inflation in the organization's 24 member states had come down to about 7 percent, half the level reached during the peak of infla-tion in the first part of 1980.

In remarks prepared for delivery

at the foreign exchange conference in Paris sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research, Mrs. Ostry said that the outlook varied from region to re-gion but that the OECD foresaw a moderate upturn next year in the United States that would be enough to start reducing memployment from record levels

Japanese economic growth will be modest by past standards, with half-yearly growth rates of 3 to 4 percent, she said, adding that growth in Europe, after a signifi-cant weakening in the second half of this year, will remain sluggish and the increase will at best be in the range of 1 to 2 percent next

year.

Stressing the problems of economic forecasting during a recession, Mrs. Ostry said: "We are all

She declined to give precise details of the forecasts due to be pub-lished by the OECD in three weeks in its half-yearly economic out-look. But OECD sources said earlier this month that the organization would forecast that the recession in its member countries would continue for at least another year. The sources said that the fore-cast contained a figure of average economic growth of 1.8 percent in 1983 after a fall of 0.2 percent this

GM to Buy Isuzu Trucks

TOKYO — Isuzu Motors will supply General Motors with small trucks for assembly in Africa beginning in 1984, the Japanese company announced Tuesday. GM, which plans to use the trucks to expand its African sales, owns 34.2 percent of Isami.

Socialists' Strategy for 'La Crise'

alized bank lamented recently.
"We'll just have civil servants

obeying orders."
While the oationalized indus-

tries are being cast in the role of economic locomotive, the Social-ists have promised a wholesale res-

tructuring of private industry as well. They reject any notion that modern industrialized countries

should surrender basic industries,

such as steel, textiles and footwear. ers. "There are no condemned in-

dustries, only out-of-date technolo-

gies," Mr. Chevenement is fond of

arguing.

Modernization plans have been

prepared for a number of troubled

sectors, including the machine tool

and toy industries, and plans are in

the works for furniture and auto-

mobiles. Government research

outlays will be raised sharply and

new subsidies offered, including

cheap electricity for aluminum

producers. French businessmen are being exhorted to join in a pa-

triotic campaign to "reconquer

the domestic market from foreign

But such ambitious plans must be tested in reality. At the same time that they surve to modernize

these industries, the Socialists, worried about their political

flanks, are pressing executives not

Financing new investment also threatens to strain domestic money

markets, keeping interest rates

to fire more workers.

Russians Increase **Exports to West**

GENEVA - Soviet exports to the West rose 19 percent in the first half of 1982 after falling in the two previous years, according to a UN report.

The volume of exports dropped about 8 percent in 1981, after falling 5 percent in 1980. But this year saw a marked turnaround during the first six months, the UN Commission for Europe said Monday.

Western exports to the Soviet Union also continued to rise rapidly, from 8 percent in 1980 to 16 percent in 1981, the commission said. Estimates for the first half of this year suggested a slackening in the pace, but the volume remained this comment. This commend high, at 10 percent. This contrasted with a sharp decline in trade between the West and Eastern Eu-

rope; the report added.

World economic output will, at best, recover slightly in 1983 after weak performances for the past three years, the report said. It said overall trade movements reflected those in world production, which showed no signs of improvement during the first half of this year and zero volume growth last year.

On the whole, Western trade with the Soviet Union reflected higher Soviet energy exports, most-ty of natural gas, and Soviet gold

sales, the report said. It said West-ern food exports to the Soviet Union increased sharply last year, mainly due to more Soviet purchases of grain from North America and other areas.

Soviet grain imports are expected to remain high in 1982-83, as grain production in Russia is reported to be well below planned

evels, the commission said. Gold sales by the Soviet Union rose last year to about 300 tons, worth around \$4 billion. Further sales of 50 to 80 tons took place early in 1982 as prices continued

Trade between Western and Eastern Europe has been shrinking Eastern Europe has been sunnaing rapidly, the report sald. Eastern European exports felt 6 percent last year after dropping-1 percent in 1980 and a further 6 percent through mid-1982. Western exports dropped 21 percent in the first half of this year after falls of 5 percent last year and 4 percent in

The commission's findings con-trasted with a report from the West Berlin Economic Research Institute earlier this month that said the worldwide recession meant the West could not go on increasing imports from the Soviet

Economic Woes Force more at sea than we used to be, and quite a bit more at sea than we would like." Kuwait to Cut Spending

By Thomas Thomson

KUWA)T — Kuwait, facing a slump in oil revenue and a multibillion-dollar stock market crisis, is scaling back public and private-sector spending and reassessing its economic priorities, economists

and bankers say.
But buge financial reserves and befty investment income have helped relieve the economic gloom, they say. And an end to the Gulf war, though it is not expected soon, would boost the important re-export trade.

Kuwaiti oil production has dropped to as little as 600,000 barrels daily from an official ceiling of 1.25 million barrels.

The state faces its first-ever budget deficit in the financial year that began July 1. Officials estimate the shortfall at 250 million dinars (\$850 million).

To keep next year's budget defi-

cit down to 3 percent of the expected gross nanonal product, the government has decided that it cannot finance all the new invest-

ment it wants in 1983. Where addi-

tional funds will come from re-

mains uncertain. But the Socialists

say they plan to broaden France's financial markets by giving savers

new incentives to invest in indus-

try instead of in gold and real es-

change Commission in connection with a \$100-million government-

guaranteed loan by the Caisse Na-tionale des Telephones, the news-

paper Le Monde recently calculat-

ed that France's total foreign cur-rency debt has almost doubled to

\$45 billion since the Socialists

came to power. (Mr. Delors replied

testily that all nations keep such

figures secret and said the revela-

At the current rate of borrow-

ing, of about \$10 billion to \$15 bil-

lion a year, France's foreign debt-could reach about \$90 billion in

three years. "Is this not dangerous

in a world characterized by overin-

debtedness?" asked Paul Fabra, Le Monde's financial editor.

Personal

Banking

Services

in London

tion bad "political overtones.")

A sharp political controversy is

Kuwait's gross domestic product, the measure of its goods and services, fell 9.2 percent in 1981 from the previous year, and bankers say the trend has continued this year.

Kuwait, as other OPEC mem-bers, has been hit hard by the world oil glut, which has forced the country's output below even its OPEC-assigned quots of 850,000 barrels daily. More than 65 percent of the country's GDP comes from the oil industry.

The stock market crisis, which broke last summer, damaged the business community, and economists say a return of confidence depends on a government rescue package, the results of which are

still uncertain. Finance Minister Abdul-Latif al-Hamad said last month that the government was determined to re-store confidence. He said specula-tors who could not meet debts would pay the penalty in the bank-

ruptcy courts.
The crisis left 26 billion dinars in post-dated checks outstanding when the speculative bubble burst in July. high and increasing the foreign borrowing and indebtedness sub-

The government has set up a fund to compensate investors, who are owed up to 2 million dinars. The fund, with capital of 500 mil-lion dinars, can only make pay-ments after debtors have been declared hankrupt. None have been

Bankers predict there will be bankruptcies, and say some of them will be spectacular. But they

Stockbroking sources say stock-clearing company, set up to try to work out who owed what to whom, had received applications brewing over the growth of France's forcign debt under the Socialists. Using information sup-plied to the U.S. Securities and Exfrom about 6,000 investors by its adline last month. The Kuwaiti government has

en discreetly supporting the official stock market by purchases through government-owned finan-cial institutions, the sources said. But prices on the unofficial Souk al-Manakh, where the speculative fever was greatest, bave turnbled by as much as 80 percent

from summer peaks. The government has also pumped large sums into the economy to drive down interest rates

and try to revive business. Government ministries and gencies have moved sizable deposits from the central bank to com-mercial banks, and the resulting flood of liquidity has brought customer deposit rates down to be-tween 7 and 9 percent from up to to percent four months ago.

Bankers say bank involvement in financing stock market specula-tion was minimal.

World oil demand is predicted to recover only slightly next year, and some bankers say Kuwait might have to tap some of the in-come from its estimated \$70 billion of foreign investments, which is not included in the state budget. The National Bank of Kuwait's estimated investment income will total about 3 billion dinars in the

year that began July i, exceeding oil revenue for the first time — by about 100 million dinars. Reserves have been drained by an estimated \$6 billion to help finance Iraq's war effort. Bankers say more money may have to be provided before the conflict ends.

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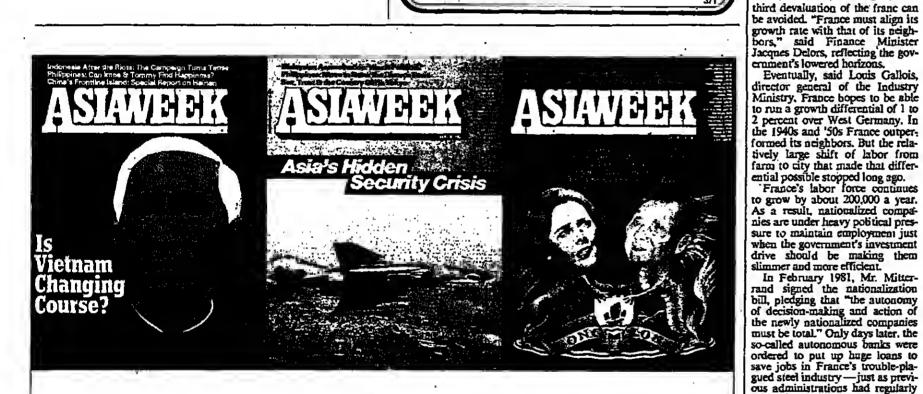
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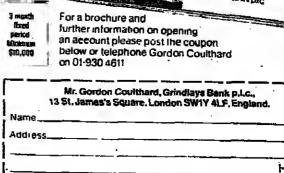












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'83 Farm Outlook Called Bad in U.S

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - U.S. farmers, already experiencing one of the worst years since the Depression, have been warned that 1983 will be little better.

In opening remarks Monday at the Agricul-ture Department's annual outlook conference, department economists said that, while infla-

department economists said that, while inflation and interest rates might decline further next year, there was little chance that farm profits would be any greater than this year's.

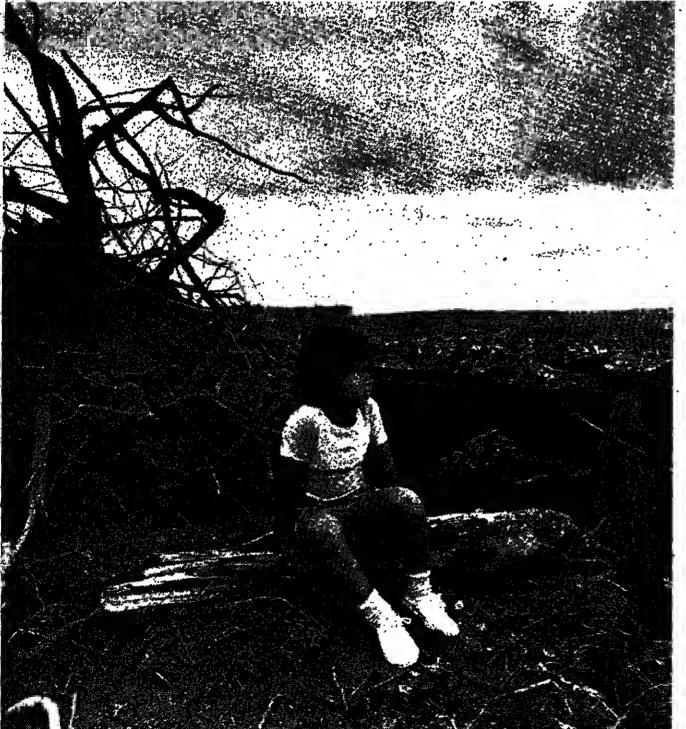
In 1982, net farm income is expected to fall to \$19 billion from \$25 billion in 1981. It reached a record \$33.3 billion in 1973 after grain exports soared, and climbed back to \$3l billion in 1979.

J. Dawson Ahalt, deputy assistant secretary for economics, said: "We foresee, barring the unexpected, continuing downward pressures on crop prices, modest gains in livestock pric-

With the grain surplus at the end of this year twice as large as it was two years ago, farmers can expect little improvement in the depressed prices they now receive for wheat, corn and soybeans, Mr. Ahalt said. Although beef and pork supplies will decrease through the first months of 1983, consumer purchasing power may limit any substantial rise in farmers' pricmay limit any substantial rise in farmers' prices. he added.

"On balance there is little basis here for much improvement in the financial perform-ance of agriculture," he said. "These tentative indications give little reason to expect farmers' cash flow or net returns in farming to improve much from 1982 levels, barring a sudden change in weather patterns that might affect global crop production."

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A green earth or a dry desert? There may still be time to choose

THIS YEAR we are destroying a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland. We did the same thing last year and, unless something is done about it, we will do the same

thing next year. Already half the forests have gone. And the speed of destruction is accelerating.

If it continues at the present rate within 25

years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

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A whole ecological system which has existed for millions of years. A system which supports such a variety of plants and animals that only a fraction have so far been recorded.

treasure house of plants and animals; perhaps our most valuable natural resource for the future.

Growing mostly on extremely poor soil, the forests nourish and replenish themselves in a perpetual cycle between plants and animals, each living off and fertilising the other.

What will replace the fore



Remove the trees and the nutrients are rapidly lost. And with the forests go the plants and animals. After that, erosion begins and the whole area becomes a wasteland.

Why is it happening?

Desperately poor people often have no choice but to clear forests for the crops their survival depends upon. But the real cause is a combination of ignorance, shortsightedness and increasing consumer demand.

The ignorance of those who believe tropical forests can readily be replaced by agriculture. The shortsightedness of those who are prepared to squander their hentage. And the consumer demand of the developed world for tropical timbers.

Is there no hope? As long as we remain blind to the rate of destruction there is no hope.

As long as we shrug our shoulders and do nothing there is no hope.

As long as governments consent to the headlong exploitation of natural resources, there is no hope.

Is anyone doing anything about it?

In 1980 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), published the World Conservation Strategy.

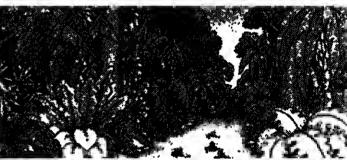
The Strategy outlines a programme for conserving the world's natural resources (including tropical forests) whilst developing them for human use. The programme provides for the immediate and long term needs of the developing countries while still maintaining the earth's life-support systems. It is a plan for survival.

But it is only a plan, and unless it is acted upon it will produce nothing.

What can you do to help?

If you are concerned for your future and the future of your children...

If you are repelled by the thought of the We will have lost for ever the earth's greatest earth being laid waste by ignorance and greed... WWF acknowledges the Amation of this space by International Herald Tribune.





Now the forest is opened up, planters arrive to cut down more trees where they intend to plant their crops.





As the nutrients in the soil are used up, harvests decline. Erosion begins, and the planters move on. The area becomes a wasteland.

You can become part of the world movement which will see the World Conservation Strategy become a reality.

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Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

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 Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank
- FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA
- . H.E. Daro'Scri Dr. Maharhir Bin Mohamad, Prime Minister H.E. Tengku Daro Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail,
 Minister of Trade and Industry

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

charged the full fee.

- · H.E. Major General Charichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry · Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and
- · Mr. Chamchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of
- Dr. Thongchar Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of
- Mr. Hivavong Thangkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry.

"Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries. The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC —

has also been invited to participate.

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the

The International Herald Tribune's conference on

ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES · H.E. Mr. Cesar Virara, Prime Minister

Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Third speaker to be announced. REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

investment in recent years.

- . H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development
- · An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- . H.E. Professor J.B. Surrarlin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency).

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Company activity

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held

February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore. The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes hunches, cockeals, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizess less than 3 days before the conference will be absented the full fee.

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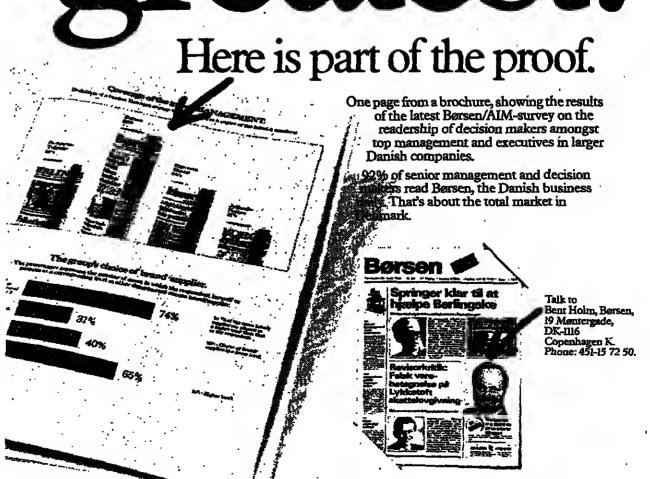
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Egypt Cuts Oil Prices; Suez Blend Now \$31.75

CAIRO - Egypt reduced its oil prices Thesday, lowering the key snez blend from \$32.60 a barrel to \$31.75, an industry spokesman said Prices for lower grades were

The spokesman for Egypnan General Petroleum said the cuts came as part of a regular review by the corporation and did not reflect any deterioration in Egypt's economic situation. Egypt produces about 700,000 bacrels of oil a day and exports about one-third of

López Portillo Halts Walkout at Mexicana

MEXICO CITY — Invoking national security. President José López Portillo ordered striking Mexicana airline ground personnel back to work Tuesday. Flights re-

back to work Inesday. I again to sumed immediately.

Mr. López Portillo, who will be succeeded Wednesday by Miguel de la Madrid as president for a sixyear term, issued a decree calling the walkout "a threat to the security and economy of the nation." The 7.000 ground personnel of the state-owned airline walked out. state-owned airline walked out.

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60 Between Shebat and

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49 Spouted beas

CROSSWORD

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ACROSS 1 Tambourine 5 Clasp hands 10 Muscat is here 14 Poise 15 Pivotal 16 — Alto, Calif. 17 Feeling of elation 20 Mythical Moslem range 21 Expert	DOWN I Worktable Pro— (proportionate- iy) S Flying prg. 4 Sea: Fr. 5 Tuffet occupant 6 "——Abe" 7 Askew	18 Ivanhoe, e.g. 19 Perfume 23 Som 24 Edge 25 Sherman Act target 26 Severe 27 Growing out 28 Ringing response 29 Devon river	41 Whence to see a wake 42 Oriental purses 44 Some who go to Stowe 45 — away (decidedly) 46 Access 49 Despot 50 Verdi opera 51 Froic 52 Tasso's patron						
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33 Talked at length
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36 Monitor lizard 37 Brazilian city 39 Westernmost of the Aleutians 40 Fast jet 41 Circus star 42 Chorus section

WEATHER

		GH	L	WC			NI	GH	1.0	w	
	C	F	C	P			C	F	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	5		Feir	LONDON	6	43	-2	*	Foggy
ALGIERS	10	50	\$	46	Rain	LOS ANGELES	19	44	13	55	Rala
AMSTERDAM	6	43	2	36	Overcost	MADRIO	10	50	-1	30	Cloudy
ANKARA	9	48	- 10	14	Fair	MANILA	28	82	24	75	Claudy
ATHENS	19	66	13	55	Overcost	MEXICO CITY	24	75	5	41	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	_	_	_	_	N.A.	MIAMI	79	14	21	70	Fold
BANGKOK	35	95	25	77	Clondy.	MILAN	1.3	55	10	50	Rela
PENING		46	3	37	Fair	MONTREAL	-1	30	-4	25	Snaw
BEIRUT	19	66	0	44	Fair	MOSCOW	3	37		32	Overcos
BELGRADE	11	52	0	44	Overcost	MUNICH	4	30	3	37	Ownon
BERLIN		4)	34	Overcast	NA(Roa(_		14	57	Cloudy
BOSTON	13	55	5	41	Cloudy	NASSAU	29	84	21	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	3	37	œ	32	Cloudy	NEW DELM	26	79	10	50	Fdir
BUCHAREST	12	54	•	43	Overcost	NEW YORK	14	41	. 3	41	Fair
BUDAPEST	10	50	7	45	Rain	NICE	17	43	11	52	Overcos
BUENOS AIRES	24	75	4	64	Overcost	OSLO	ő	37	-3	27	Foggy
CAIRD	21	70	13	55	Fair	PARIS	5	41	3	34	Foic
CAPE TOWN	26	79	16	42	Fair	PRAGUE	- 1	39	í	34	Overcos
CASABLANCA	17	63	•	43	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	3	34	ė	37	Snow
CHICAGO	10	50	2	36	Claudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82	28	48	Fair
COPENHAGEN	7	45	-2	24	Foggy	RDME	15	50	12	-	
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	7	45	Fair	SAO PAULO				×	Rein
DAMASCUS	13	55	0	32	Fatr	SEOUL	25	77	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	4	39	Cloudy		.7	45	4	39	Foir
EOINBURGH	9	48	4	39	Cloudy	SNANGHAI	13	55	4	34	Foir
FLORENCE	15	64	11	52	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	21	21	25	77	Overcos
FRANKFURT	5	41	2	34	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	36	-3	27	Cloudy
GENEVA	\$	44	5	41	Overcust	SYDNEY	26	79	17	43	Cloudy
HARARE	29	84	77	43	Cloudy	TAIPE(16	4	15	59	Overcos
HELS(MKI	4	39	0	32	Cloudy	TELAVIV	20	68		43	Claydy
HONG KONG	22	72	13	55	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	17	63	Fair
NOUSTON	24	75	13	55	Cloudy	TUNG	17	43	10	50	Cloydy
STANBUL	17	63	10	50	Fair	VENICE	13	55	9	4	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	14	57	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA		48	5	41	Rola
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International Herald Tribune

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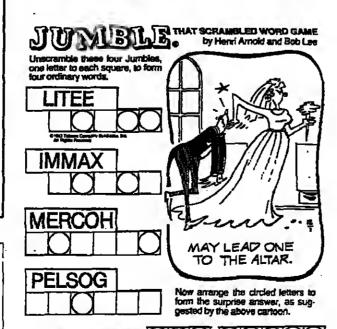






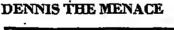






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NOTHING THANKS ... JUST SNIFFING.

BOOKS

MAVERICK CATS **Encounters With Feral Cats**

By Ellen Perry Berkeley, Illustrated by Sandra Crawford. 142 pp. \$12.95.

Walker, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FOR Ellen Perry Berkeley's purposes, a feral cat is "one that was once domesticated, or with domesticated ancestors, but is now living as a wild creature." She continues: "It is not under the effective ownership of humans and does not receive protective care or food as a deliberate gift from man." (These are actually the words of Tom McKnight author of

"Feral Livestock in Anglo-America.") Berkeley cares about feral cats because ever since the collapse of the ar-chitectural magazine she helped edit, when she and her folk-singer husband moved from New York City to a house they built by a small mountain in Shaftsbury. Vermont, the creatures have been coming around and train-ing the Berkeleys to feed them and generally to lend a hand, not to speak of an occasional lap. For reasons that will shortly become apparent, you should care about them, too, even if you happen not to admire cats.

If you love them, you'll enjoy Berkeley's amusing portraits of the ones that have hung around long enough to reveal their considerable enough to reveal their considerable characters — the exuberant Honey Puss, who developed the habit of placing one paw lightly on the hack of Roy Berkeley's hand whenever he set down a bowl of food. ("It's a trick he taught me," Roy would explain.) Or Herbert, a British civil servant of a cat with his "look of failed dignity — of careful sobriety beyond what was necessary for survival."

Or Turtle the Tortoiseshell, who

Or Turtle the Tortoiseshell, who wouldn't leave. "She is both smart and dumh, like most of us, I suppose. . She has no way of understanding Roy's singing on records, and she gives him a perplexed meow when his lap is under her and his voice is in a box across the room. . . . About our more ordinary utterances, Roy thinks she's either dumh enough not to know we can talk to each other — telling. each other she has been fed - or

smart enough to try to get a second meal from the other one."

If you don't like cars, particularly ones that have gone wild, you can skip the affectionate portraits and the appealing drawings that accompany them, and confine yourself to the "sci entific" chapters that alternate with the more personal ones. There are a couple of things you ought to know.

When almost nothing was known about feral cats, they got a had reputation. Even today, many people think they are a threat to songbird populations and other species. They are considered to have the potential to multiply expensively. ply exponentially or to spread dis-eases dangerous to humans or just to be menacing in general, to people and to one another. At best, it is thought, feral-cat life

must be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short - but especially solitary, because feral cats seem so unsocial The thing to do about feral-cat populations is simply to exterminate them, many people believe, the current eu-phemism being to exercise "reverence for life in the truest sense," as in "Death is more merciful than a life of suffering and loneliness."

Yet few of our impressions seem to me we learn abo cats in the wild - and though our knowledge is far from systematic, solid evidence is beginning to accumulate — the more it appears that ferality may not be so terrible. Certainly, there is little real evidence that cats threaten bird life; they much prefer to devour small mammais. Apparently, the size of a given cat population goes



up and down depending on the availability of food. In the United States, cots rank sixth highest among spreaders of animal rabies, after skunks,

bats, raccoons, cattle and dogs. As for how they react to one another in the wild; as telemetry (the science of measuring from a distance) improves and as studies mount, we are beginning to "see the broad outline of an animal that is social beyond our imaginings — and social beyond our company."

our company."

Berkeley also mentions in passing such intriguing information as the three-part route that geneticists believe the cat must have followed to become domesticated: "1) a persistence into adulthood of certain juvenile characteristics, encouraging dependences and curbing purposesses and curbing purposesses and curbing purposesses and curbing purposesses. ency and curbing pugnaciousness; 2) o hormonal modification, particularly reducing the adrenal response; and 3) a reduction in brain size

impairing the animal's sensitivity to uncongenial stimuli." It is not at all clear whether people took up cats or vice versa. Indeed in Berkeley's mind the whole question of who owns whom is still very much up in the air. Just thiok, as she does, of a cat who travels

from household to household during the course of a lifetime, acquiring a new set of oames at every station. (Cats always get more than one name, as T.S. Elioi pointed out.) If cats could laugh, this cat would. Cats do communicate with one another, apparently way beyond human com-prehension. One ethologist has docu-mented "the 16 distinct body and tail positions and nine facial expressions

Sull

that are available to the cat when it meets its own kind." We all know about the meows. Could it be that among the things they are saying to one another is. People do make the hest pets"?

Christopher Lehmann Haupt is or e staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Threes This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks of list are not necessarily consecutive. FICTION

SPACE, by James A. Michener MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon.
E.T. THE ECTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORY-BOOK, by William Kotzwinkle.
THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by

THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Anel...
FOUNDATION'S EDGE: by Lanc Animov
MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz
2010; ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthor
C. Clarke
CROSSINGS, by Daniede Steel...
DIFFERENT SEASONS, by
Stephen King. Stephen Kina.
OEADEYE DICK by Kurt LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth

Forsythe Hailey
LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND
EVERYTHING, by Douglas SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith CLOAK OF DARKNESS, by

15 MAX, by Howard Fast NONFICTION

NONFICTION

ANO MORE BY ANDY
ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney.

JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK, by Jane Fonda
LIVING, LOVING AND
LEARNING, by Leo Bustaglia.

LIPE ENTENSION, by Durk
Pensoo and Sandy Shaw

KELPING FAITH, by Jimmy
Carter. MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt.
WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S.

Kushner

8 THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson

9 GROWING UP, by Russell Baker

10 HAVING IT ALL: by Helea
Gudey Brown

11 THE FALL OF FREDOIE THE
LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia.

12 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by
Shel Silverstein

Shel Silversiein ALL by

IJANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK FOR PREGNANCY,
BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by
Feramy Delyser

ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Buckley II.

IS THE G SPOT, by Alse Kalm
Ladas, Beverly Whapple and John
D. Perry

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott BOOKS on bridge bidding, like some wines, do not travel at all well. But books on play are another matter, and there have been several excellent ones from Australia. The latest is "Problems in Play," available for \$8.50 from The Bridge World Magazine, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

The author, Denis Priest, is a professor of botany, and he collects interesting specimens in the countryside and at the bridge table with equal enthusiasm. Among his 100 single-dum-my problems is the diagramed example, in which the reader is shown just the North-South hands. East has opened four spades, showing a suit of at least seven cards, and West leads the spade jack.

4 Q 103 △K11093 ♦AQ ♣K64 WEST EAST (D) **4**J2 **♦**AK97654 0107432 **¢KJ9** 4Q 10985 **4**J7 SOUTH **VAQ8764** ♦885 **♣**A32 East North Dbl. Pass 44 Pass

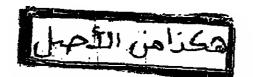
West leads the spade jack

South covers with the spade queen, for he does not want West to win the trick and shifts to diamonds. East wios with the king and shifts, perhaps to the club seven. South wins in his hand (although that is not essential) and leads a trump to dummy. A secand round becomes unnecessary, so he ruffs a spade and leads to the club king. The position is onw this:

NORTH **ØKJ103** ♦AQ WEST EAST **4**A9765 0107432 OK19 4Q199 SOUTH ♥AQ87 **♦865**

Now South resorts to a loser-onloser play. He leads the spade ten from dummy and throws his club loser when East covers with the ace. The declarer hopes that East has no more clubs to lead, and his plan works. East has no more clubs, so he is end-played: Whether he leads a diamond or gives a ruff-and sluff by playing a spade. South avoids the loss of a diamond trick and makes his coo-

If East is able to produce a clob after winning the spade ace. South can ruff and fall back on the diamond finesse, If this fails, he can at least take comfort in the fact that he gave himself every possible chance.



SPORTS

Georgia running back Herschel Walker

Walker's Heisman Wait Seems Nearing Its End

in his three seasons there, Walker

"Except for the opener against Clemson this year, when he had a broken thumb and got only 20 yards, Herschel has had 22 straight

games with 100 or more rushing says Felton. Even so, I

thought he got off to a slow start this year while Elway was getting off to a fast start. But Herschel got

stronger and stronger. Stanford lost a few games, then Herschel ran for 219 yards and three touch-

downs against Florida on national

on television often during their college careers has helped the Heisman campaigns for Walker

and Elway, the relative lack of tele-

SMU's probation - until this sea-

for the Tampa Bay Bucs but then a

defensive end at Pitt. Last year he

a freshman, but human nature hurt

him," Felton says. "I think the vot-

ers considered that Rogers and

Green were seniors and that Her-schel was only a freshman who had

three more years. Then last year, Herschel again played well enough

to deserve to win it, but Marcus

Allen was the first back to go over

Each year Walker reacted calm-ly, as if he knew his Heisman even-

"When he finished third two years ago," Felton recalls, "I went over to the dorm and told him. All he said was, "Well, those guys are

both great athletes.' Last year, we

had a game the day of the an-nouncement. I knew the Heisman

people were going to call me if they needed him to be in New

York that evening. After the game

l told him. 'I baven't gotten a call.'
All he said was, "That's fine.'
Bot this Saturday, look for
Walker to be on display at the
Downtown Athletic Cloh when the
winner is announced. Then there

will be two Heisman Trophies in

McWhorter Hall on the Georgia

campus — the one belonging to Frank Sinkwich in the lobby and

the other in Herschel Walker's

Key Interception

Dolphins, 23-17

Helps Bucs Defeat

The Associated Press

Colzie intercepted a fourth-quarter

pass by Doo Strock to set up James Wilder's 2-yard touchdown run and the Tampa Bay Buc-

caneers held on for a 23-17 National Football League victory

over the previously unbeaten Mi-ami Dolphins Monday night. Colzie picked off a pass at the Tampa Bay 35, returning it 51 yards to the Dolphin 14, before Wilder scored with 8:27 remaining

to play. The Bucs had built a 6-3 halftime lead on two Bill Capece

field goals and moved to a 16-3 edge at the end of three quarters

oo quarterback Doug Williams's 3-

yard touchdown run and Capece's

third field goal.

Strock, who replaced starting quarterback David Woodley at the start of the second half, then

capped a 68-yard Dolphin drive

with a 7-yard touchdown pass to

tight end Joe Rose. Strock again tearned with Rose, on a 12-yard

play with 34 seconds 10 play, to

close the scoring.

Miami (3-1) dropped into a tie
with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, the New York Jets and the Los

TAMPA, Florida - Safety Neil

2,000 yards."

tually would come.

But just as the benefit of being

this year ran for 1,752 yards.

By Dave Anderson

Bartader's

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FICTOR

New York Times Service

A NEW YORK — For three seasons now, the Heisman Trophy has been a silent inspiration for Herschel Walker, a silent ambition. Not simply the idea of winning. but the actual bronze Heisman Trophy itself - the one that Frank Sinkwich of Georgia was awarded

m 1942, the one that he donated to the university about a decade ago, the one is inside a glass case perched on a pedestal near the su-dent mailboxes in the lobby of McWhorter Hall, the athletic dorm where Walker lives.

"Herschel has to see it every time he goes through the lobby," says Claude Pelton of the Georgia athletic office. "But I've never heard him talk about it."

· Be assured, however, that Walker is thinking about it. The voting for this year's Heisman Trophy closed Tuesday. Saturday evening, the winner will be announced, the winner of what is really an election to determine the nation's outstanding college football player.

Judging by conversations with the campaign managers for the three leading candidates, running back Walker will be the winner, ahead of Stanford quarterback John Elway and Sonthern Method-

ist running back Eric Dickerson.
The players haven't been saying much. But their campaign mana-much But their campaign managers, alias the sports information directors at each college, have been trying to gauge how approximately 1,000 sportswriters and sports broadcasters will vote.

"I feel pretty confident," says Pelton of Georgia. "Elway will probably carry the Far West and Dickerson the Sonthwest, but I think Herschel will carry the South, the Midwest, the Northeast and the Mid-Atlantic."

Spoken like a national campaign manager for a presidential candidate: For a campaign manager, being pretty confident is virtual-ly a victory speech. Especially when the campaign managers for Elway and Dickerson sound as if they're about to compose conces-

"I feel John still has a shot." says Steve Raczynski of Stanford, "but not as good as he once had."

The Heisman isn't won in one year," says Bob Condron of SMU.

"It's usually a cumulative award." Over three seasons, no college football player has ever accumulated the credentials Walker has — 5,259 rushing yards, third on the career list behind two other Heisman winners, Tony Dorsett, who had 6,082 at Pitt, and Charles White, who had 5,598 at Southern

In leading the Bulldogs to their second 11-0 regular season record

College Football Polls The Associated Press

NEW YORK -- The top 20 teams in The Associated Press options to the Associated Press options to the Associated Press options to the Associated Press options:

1. Georgie (52): 17.0-0 1.115

2. Pene S. (22): 10.1-0 1.047

1. Nebrasico (23): 10.1-0 1.004 E-UCLA -6. Arkonsos 7. Pithiburgh 6. Cleason 9 Washington 10. W. Viguinia 11. Arkonso St. 12. Texas 13. Louisiana S

United Press In

MEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches; too 30 college topical notings, with Irrs_reloce votes in parentheses - Georgia (37) 11-0; 2

2 Penn St. (2) 110-11 564

74: So. Melbooks (10-0-1) 554 10, Texas (8-2) 11, Oktobomia (8-3) 12, Artzina 51, (9-2) 12, Lautelma 51, (9-2) L Cutstoner St. (9-2)

14. Floritin St. (9-2)

15. Maryland (8-3)

16. Ohlo St. (8-2)

17. Auburn (8-2)

18. Michipan (8-3)

19. Tuka (10-1)

Angeles Raiders for the the American Conference lead. Tampa Bay, the defending National Conferly correction with the American Football thas Association, learns on NCAA probalion ence Central champion, is 1-3 on the strike-shortened season.

LONDON — The political mood may have swung in Madrid, the rains of Spain may have shifted to flood areas away from the plains; but there is always one fixture, one

meeting of huge forces, to bring seasons to a crescendo. It happened Suoday, and proba-bly not even the strictly imperial

Japanese £3-million scoreboard in Estadio Bernabeu could quite be-

ROB HUGHES

lieve its electronic eyes: Real Madrid 0. FC Barcelona 2. Anyone who has traveled in Spain, particularly those who suffered the bureaucratie impasses between Catalonia and Madrid during last summer's World Cup, will appreciate the ramifications of Barcelona's victory.

In art, in language and adminis-tration, in the very rhythm of life, the Catalans are a separate people. And where Basques oppose Ma-drid through their bombs, Barcelona has its soccer team (which a crowd of 4,500 partisans welcomed

back at the airport early Monday).
Imagine, then, the passions unleashed last Sunday, Imagine Real Madrid, the league leader in pursuit of old glories, falling to its major adversary. Imagine the hos-tility of 81.000 Madrid fanatics, of whom have now threatened their famous stadium with a shutdown because they could not accept defeat.

They pelted the referee, Garcia de Loza, with eushions and mis-siles. All he had done was officiate at their heroes' eclipse and, given that Spain is oow unquestionably the pit of soccer violence, Señor de Loza's sending off two abusive Madrid defenders at the end — after previously booking three players from each side — was par for

The key to the victory was the

ability of one world-farnous Argenuoe to destroy the best laid is intolerable," roared Bestit, who plans of another

Diego Maradona, Barcelona's \$7.7-million import, apparently gave a breathtaking display, makiog the passes for the goals of Es-teban and Quini — the latter just recovered from injury and, at 33, still a goal-poacher without peer in

Accepting Catalan accolades is a oew experience for Maradona, perhaps oce that will temporarily qui-et the outrage of Dr. Carles Bestit, Barcelona's medical director. He is steaming after Maradona called in an Argentice specialist for a sec-



Diego Maradona

China and Japan Tied For Asian Games Lead

NEW DELHI - Japan evened

vision exposure -- because of the score with China in their torrid race for supremacy at the Asian son has burt Dickerson's appeal. With 1,617 yards in only 232 car-Games Tnesday, with Japanese women dominating the day's track ries, be had a 7-yard average this and field events. With only three days of compe-Walker, of course, has been a

tition left in the 16-day Asiad, Ja-Heisman candidate almost from pan captured six golds to propel it into a 49-49 gold-medal tie with his opening game as a freshman. He finished third in voting that year, behind George Rogers, now of the New Orleans Saints but then China, which won two golds Tues-China, which had led Japan since the third day of the competia running back at South Carolina, and Hugh Green, now a linebacker

tion, is trying to become the first nation to break Japan's unbeaten record since the games were started in 1951. but then a USC running back.

"I think Herschel probably played well enough to deserve it as the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters; her throw of the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by more than three meters in the games' javelin record by

60.52 meters (199.7 feet) easily surpassed the record of 57.22 meters set by China's Yao Ruiying in 1978.

Li Shufen of China won the silver with an effort of 58.12 meters, followed by Minori Mori of Japan (54.70).Japan's Hiromi Isozaki won the

400 meters in 54.43 seconds breaking the games record of 55.08 set hy Lee Chee Swee of Singapor in 1974. Isozaki, 18, was partici pating in her first internationa

Junko Yoshida of Japan wa secood in 54.75, while Padmin Thomas of India took the bronz

Emi Akimoto of Japan, winne of the women's 100-meter hurdles said she had had a bit of adde incentive. "My coach told me not to come back to Japan or to him it did oot win a medal," she said.

Akimoto, who won in a time of 13.63 seconds, was followed by compatriot Chizuko Akimoto (13.92) and China's Dai Jianha (14.00).

The day's only other track and field gold went to Zhou Zheuxian of China, who took the triple jump with a games-record 16.80 meters. The old mark of 16.56 had been set Masami Nakanishi of Japan in

Yasushi Ueta of Japan won the silver and Sammudi Balasubramaniam of India took the

bronze. In wrestling, Zeveg Duvchin of Mongolia won the 82-kilogram (182-pound) elass, Buyandeiger Bold of Mongolia was the 68-kilowinner, Rideaki Tomiyama of Japan took the gold at 57 kilos and

Europeans Take 5-2 Advantage in **Tennis Tourney**

BARCELONA -- Mats Wilander of Sweden and Spaniard José Higueras gave Europe a 5-2 mid-way lead in the tennis challenge match against the Americas here Tuesday.

Gene Mayer of the United States beat Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, 2-6, 6-0, 8-6, but Higueras swept to his second victory of the 12-match tournament when he crushed Vince Van Patten of the United States, 6-1, 6-4.

Beaten, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, by Björn Borg of Sweden in his opening match late Monday, Van Patten was off-form throughout.

Wilander, beaten by American John McEnroe in straight sets Monday, recovered to beat Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

compatriot Takashi Kobayashi topped the 48-kilo category.

South Korean tennis players helped their country remain in third place in the gold-medal standing with 16. Shin Sooo Ho and Kim Nam Sook defeated Japan's Junko Kimura and Kazuko Ito, 6-3, 6-2, to win the gold in the individual women's doubles final. Shin Soon Ho also was a mem-

ber of the victorious mixed doubles team. In individual standard pistol shooting (25 meters), South Kore-

an Gil Park Jong's 565 points

earned the gold.

In team shooting, Japan won the second and South Korea third. China won the handball final, beating Japan, 24-19.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

	Philodelphia	. 13	,	3	100	82	29
	NY Roppors	12	11	1	99	97	25
C	Woshington		¥		83	27	22
S.,	Pittsburgh		12	4	84	114	20
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	Montreal	14	4	5	128	81	37
i-	Boston	13	7	5	91	71	21
al	Buffalo	12	8	4	107	23	28
_	Quebcc	31	10	2	108	106	24
	Harfford	5	14	3	72	107	13
35	· CAMP	BELL	CON	FER	ENC	E	
-		Norris	Divi	ston			
ш	Chlcogo	16	3	5	105	76	37
ZE	Minnesoto	74	8	4	113	97	32
	St. Louis	9	13	3	87	96	21
	Toronto	4	12	5	n	43	13
CT	Detroit	3	76		64	713	12
s,		Surytric	Div	Islan	1		
	Edmonton	11	7	6	124	113	28
zd	Voncouver	,	3 D		92	8 5	24
ot	Los Angeles	18	7	3	79	81	23
if	Calgary		13	5	109	109	73
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ıa	Ciccorelli (17)).						
ıa	Montreal 9, W1	maj bag	4 (W	alter	(12)	, Trees	play

2 (9), Acton (11), Gag / (Watter (12), Trembley dou (9), Acton (11), Gag / (51, Napier (18), Man-dou (9), Hurter (7), Wickenheiser (11), Bobyct (5), Maxwell (2), Mullen 2 (91).

NHL Leaders

20 A3 21 22 19 22 19 19 10 22 12 22 12 22 14 19 17 15 8 24 Gretzky, Edm Bossy, N.Y.I, M.Slasiny, Qu At.Stastny, Que. P.Stastny, Que. Rogers, M.Y.R. Nilston, Col, Trottier, N.Y.1.

Transactions BASERALL

Mational Leapus

Rational Leapus

CHICASO—Purchased the contract of Jay Lovialia, inflaider, from the Chicase White Sox,

SAN FRANCISCO—Named Tammy McCros BASKETBALL

Mational Sorketha II Association
DETROIT—Placed Keni Benson, forward
center, on the injured list. Signed Scott May, for FOOTBALL National Football League
HOUSTON-Waived Cliff Parsley, Punter
N.Y. GLANTS-Signed Rob Corponier,

back, to a multiveer contract. HDCKEY MDCKEY
Mdfloats Hockey Legue
N.Y. ISLANDERS—Recalled Greg Glibert
left wings, from Indianapolis of the Carlinal Hock
ey Legue.
57. LOUIS—Amouncing the retirement of Ger ry Hart, defensemen.

COLLEGE

MISSOURI—Amounced the resk
Don Reeso, defensive coordinator.

Zapata Keeps Title on TKO

United Press International TOKYO — Hilario Zapata of Panama retained his World Boxing Council junior flyweight title here Tuesday night with a technical knockout of Jopanese challenger Tadashi Tomori at 1:59 of the eighth round. Zapata had won the crown from Tomori in a split decisioo in July.

runs soccer's most expensive medical backup. "I bope the directors discipline Maradona." Not while the little fellow is win-

Two Argentine Aces and a Feverish Showdown in Madrid

ning matches in Madrid, they Ask Alfredo di Stefano. He is Argentine and, while scoring 440

als in 600 matches for Real Madrid, was king. Eighteen wioters have passed since the days of Alfredo the Great. He went away, initially to play briefly for Español of Bar-

celona, then to his homeland to train champions, to Valencia to win again and, by a dozen detours, he's back in Madrid as coach. Down to his bones, he will have felt the impact of Maradona's per-

formance on Sunday. In only a couple of mooths, di Stefano has restored Real Madrid's winning touch; the club leads the championship and is going strong in Europe. But not even a former god will be indulged at Bernabeu should his team go down more than once to Barcelo

Real Madrid, meanwhile, must answer to the Spanish federation for violence oo and off the field. The threat of ground closure fol-lowed an earlier, vicious match and aftermath against Real So-ciedad, and Real Madrid President Luis de Carlos is aiready estranged from, and refuses to send delegates to, federation meetings.
What on earth, one wonders.

would bappen if Spanish referees were to adopt the strict new interpretation of soccer's laws that has swept like brushfire through Eng-

English referees, you may recall, were instructed to send off players who commit the so-called "profes-sional foul," a pseudonym for the cynical foul that deprives forwards

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The results have been predictable: Twice as many dismissals than at this stage last year; players. managers and coaches squealing like kindergarten bullies; misguided media headlines of "day of

Thankfully, the referees intend to stand firm. On Sunday, their secretary, John Goggins, an-

"We shall not be content until these acts are outlawed from our game altogether. The cynical foul represents no more than cheating. and f think the message is oow get-



Alfredo di Stefano

"Offended players are looking to the referee for justice, and we aim to continue providing it."

Bully for them. There has been a direct increase in the goals scored, goals to some measure due to defenders who habitually cheated when they knew they were beaten. There are also signs of these defenders' learning anew what used to be a British trait — the strong, well-timed, fair tackle.

Of course there have been inconsistent interpretations. Referees are buman. They too have been raised to accept cheating as part and parcel of the modern game. Yet of 120 dismissals so far, only 39 have been for the cynical foul and, as the referees point out, the violence and indiscipline on the field, a mirror to society, has to be

Correct. And not just in Eng-

The steady stream of dismissals is the only proof available to the millions of spectators who have

authority really means business The pity is that such governing bodies as FIFA and UEFA remain

aloof to the utter need for tougher application of the laws. And that is all it takes - oot a

courage to interpret actions of thugs and cheats as "serious foul in England, the players' accept-

finishing at nine men a side in-stead of 11. It hasn't quite been that severe, but the mind boggles at the effects of any determined attempt to properly punish all those hatchet men disfiguring the game in Spain.

cording the mayhem. But if the Spaniards are not interested in playing within the rules. FIFA and UEFA have another clear mandate to kick them out un-

NBA Leaders

SCORING							Bird, Bos.	15	45	119	164	10
		G.	FG	PΤ	Pts	Ave	Parish, Bas.	15	54	107	161	10
	Gervin, S.A.	12	196	149	545	32.1	Ruland, Weh.	15	57	107	158	10
	Dontley, Uth.	15	123	116	362	30.2	LSmith, G.S.	14	77	70	147	10
	Engi)sh, Den,	16	197	84	478	29,9	Wittems, N.J.	16	56	109	765	10
	Theus. Chl.	16	167	86	433	27.1		A\$515T	5			
	Tripucku. Det.	15	145	19	379	25,3			0	N	a.	A١
	Free, G.S.	13	119	82	320	344	Cheeks, PhL		16	12	52	10
	Commings, 5.D.	11	109	49	267	24.3	Johnson, Wish.		15		36	-
	Bird, 205.	15	145	54	356	23,9	Green. Utt.		14		22	
	issel, Den.	16	127	98	373	ZL3	Nixon, L.A.		15	1:	31	i
	Molane, Phil.	15	116	117	349	23.3	Johnson, L.A.		15	13	30	1
	Thomas, Def.	16	143	73	364	22.0	Huston, Cle.		14	11	18	
	Griffith, Vitt.	14	136	20	306	21.9	Moore, S.A.		17	13	39	
	Abdul-Jobber, L.A.	15	136	46	318	21.2	Drew. K.C.		12	- 1	74	7
	Correll, G.S.	15	125	59	315	21.0	Valentine, Ptl.		15	10	09	7
	Erving, Phi.	15	131	53	315	21 D	Williams, Sea		14	10	רם	7
	Posson, Ptl.	17	136	80	353	20,8	FIELD	OAL PE	RCE	DATE	E	
	E.Johnson, K.C.	12	107	35	247	20.6		P	6	FG/		P
	Williams, Sea.	14	123	39	285	20.4	Suphrage, K.C.		50	1	BB	۵.
	Wilkins, Atl.	13	122	20	264	20.3	Cheeks, PhL		81	1;	28	۵
	Roundfield, A1L	13	101	60	263	20.2	LSmith, G.S.		71	1	13	.6
	RES	OUR	OING				Davis, Dal.		63	14	03	۵.
		G	Off	Def	Tot	Ave	Sparrow, All.		49	1	14	.5
	Molone, Phi.	15	85	147	235	15.7	Dawkins, N.J.		63	10	06	.5
	Loimbeer, Det.	16	60	137	197	12.3	Williams, N.J.		88	1.	49	.5
	Gilmore, S.A.	17	61	148	281	11.5	Schoene, PhL		60	1	02	.5
	Roundfield, Atl,	13	53	94	147	11.3	Glimore, S.A.		95	1	64	5
	Sikma, Sea.	16	38	139	177	11,1	Donfley, Uth.		123		13	.5

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change of sacrosanet rules, just the

ance of cheating was such that their own union foresaw matches

Even a computerized Japanese scoreboard would have trouble re-

til they do.

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The Six-Pack Defense

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Let's say you've got \$25 billion on hand and you want to drive the Russians up the wall. So you build, say, 100 new missiles, using all the latest gadgets. Everything "state of the art," as they say. Don't ask me why they say "state of the art." You'd think a country that spends \$25 billion on missiles and wouldn't give Rembrandt \$2.75 for a can of paint thinner would refer to missiles as "the art of the state." but Washington people tend to talk backwards.

Let's get to the problem. That's precisely what the nation's foremost bomb thinkers said to me when they first outlined their predicament. "We bave an idea for driving the Russians absolutely up the wall and we need your help."

I was delighted to lend them the service of my powerful brain.

You must call your magnificent
new device the SOTA missile." I said, noting that SOTA was not only the acronym for "state of the art," but also that the inevitable negotiations to restrict uses of the new weapons would then be called "the SOTA talks."

Everybody, I noted, was tired of reading about SALT talks and START talks. With the new acronym, the inevitable failure of negotiations could be freshened up with such headlines as "SOTA Loses Fizz" and "SOTA Goes Flat."

Duller heads prevailed, as usual, and the Pentagon called it "the MX missile." Why? "In case we ever have to use these things, we don'i wani some tabloid wise guy with no sense of dignity writing "World Goes Up In SOTA Pop."

The trickier problem they tossed in my lap was: where to put the MX missiles. Originally they had planned to install them on the ocean floor, but the Navy objected. If war broke out the Navy would have warships on the ocean, and with a flock of incoming Russian missiles aiming for the MX missiles on the ocean floor, a lot of Navy ships could get badly damaged.

Nex1 they planned to place them all over the southwestern United States, but sheepberders and Mormons pointed out that a rain of incoming Russian missiles aiming for our MX missiles might destroy every sheepherder and Mormon

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between Los Angeles and Amaril-lo, depriving eight senators of their constituencies and possibly even of

their seats.
"So, you have come for advice on where 10 place these deadly missiles," I murmured, and lapsed into deep strategic thought. "We into deep strategic thought must have a solution so quintessentially American that no American can possibly object. And what, gentlemen, is the absolute quintes-

sence of America today?" I asked.
"The cost overrun!" they cried as one. "We must site the MX mis-

sile in a cost overrun!"
"Nonsense." I smiled. "The quintessence of America today is the six-pack. Place your missiles in the easy-to-carry six-pack, and if you don't let the Russians have one without paying a deposit, they'll probably return most of them after they are used, thus allowing us to cut the defense bud-

A general who seemed to be in charge pointed out to his colleagues that while I was without doubt an unter idiot, there was a touch of divine inspiration within me. Accustomed to bearing generals speak of me in such terms, I smiled calmly and sent them away Oh, they would be back, all right.

Sure enough, they returned. "Our new siting plan for the MX missile is called dense pack," I was informed. "By packing them all very close together - "

"You needn't say another word." I said. I knew what they wanted to know now. What was the world's densest place — the one place where you could pack things so closely together that things so closely together that ev-erything could be compressed into a space so infinitesimal that the most sophisticated Russian missile couldn't find it?

"The answer to your problem," I told them, "is a New York City apartment. New York landlords invented the \$3,000-a-month dense pack while you gentlemen were still monkeying around with the

20-kiloton warhead."
"What an imbecile," observed
the general. I smiled and went out of town for a few days. Returning, I was puzzled to find my spare shoes in the refrigerator until I no-ticed an assortment of large cylin-drical objects crammed into the desk drawer where I keep my wardrobe. It's a bit densely packed but that's all right. In New York, dense pack is "state of the art."

New York Times Service

Yukio Mishima, a Reconsideration

By Christian Williams

ASHINGTON - Twelve W years ago the Japanese writer Yukio Mishima ended his life. The death of his choosing was hara-kiri and ritual decapitation by a follower.

Last month, on the last shelf of a discount bookstore, a reader took down a paperback. It was an early book by Mishima called The Sound of Waves."

Vaguely be remembered the author's grisly ending. Before allowing himself to be beheaded, Mishima had made a five-inch in-cision in his abdomen. The doctors who examined the body agreed that such a long slash, deep enough to let the intestines out, indicated a great resolve. In this way, for less than a dol-

lar, a reader discovered Mishima through a pretty and innocent story, but one that is profoundly different from the final volume of his work, completed on the morning of his death.

Uta-Jima - Song Island - has only about 1,400 inhabitants and o

coastline of less than three miles.

It was afternoon and the sinking sun had been cut off by Mount Higashi, throwing the vicinity of the lighthouse into shadow. A hawk aguinise into shadow. A nawk was circling in the bright sky over the sea. High in the heavens, the hawk was dipping now one wing and then the other, as though testing them, and, just when it seemed about to plummet downward, in-stead it suddenly slipped backward on the air, and then soared upward ogain on motionless wings.

That is the way "The Sound of Waves" begins. It was published in 1954, when Mishima was 29. It is the story of Shinji, a quiet young fisherman, and the lovely Hatsue, an adolescent pearl diver, and bow they fall in love and their struggle to overcome the island goesip that has fore-stalled their marriage. It is a sim-ple story, with no blood in it.

"The Sound of Waves" has been obscure enough. It was on the shelf of the bookstore not because it had been ordered, but by the tuck of the draw in a shipment of odd lots - books dainaged, remaindered or left over.
The book certainly is not re-

maindered," said Sam Mitnik, the publisher of Perigee Books. "I



Mishima just before his hara-kiri death.

don't know how you found a copy for 99 cents, that shouldn't be happening. To the contrary, this is really a case of a lost book found."

Mitnik describes himself as an "ex-academic," a former teacher of contemporary literature whose admiration for Japanese fiction "is the kind of thing you some-times have to hide in this business." One of Periger's current moneymakers is the "E.T. Calenand the company also prints Ahhy Hollman's "Soon to Be a Major Motion Picture."

"Mishima could sell 8 million copies in Japan, but the hardcovers here only did nominally well."

Mitnik explained, "About two
and a half years ago I realized
that some of the most wonderful literature in the world was out of print here." So, to bring them back, Mitnik started the Perigee

Japanese Library.
"We began with 14 books, of which 'The Sound of Waves' was one. I was outraged that an incredible sensibility was being lost to us, but I felt strongly also that it could be profitable.

The Perigee Japanese Library now numbers 32 books. Each of the original 14, he says, have

gone into extra printings. "The Sound of Waves" has sold 11,000 copies, and Mitnik has ordered a third printing of 5,000.

To him, the appearance of "The Sound of Waves" on a bookstore shelf is not accident or luck or irony, but the result of "the most profitable self-indulgence I've ever been allowed."

Despite the difficulties of translation, the purity and naturalness of Mishima's characters come clear in "The Sound of

What is not at all clear, or even foreshadowed is what Mishima's idea of purity and naturalness would turn out to be. His crowning work was a cycle of novels.
"The Sea of Fertility," composed
of "Spring Snow," "Runaway
Horse," "The Temple of Dawn" and "The Decay of the Angel."
On the morning of Nov. 25,
1970, the day he completed "The

Decay of the Angel," he confronted n Japanese general with a demand his nation take up again the code of the warrior, arm itself and restore the samurai code.

This was not the Mishima of "The Sound of the Waves," but the leader of an 80-man private army called the Society of

Swords, a homosexual, a narcissist, a cultist of body-building. He deplored what he considered the loss of the "samurai spirit" in modern Japan. He wrote plays about Hitler and de Sade and was fascinated by the image of St. Sebastian's arrow pierced body - in figures as a masturbatory object in his first major novel. Confessions of a Mask."

His death, it was pointed out by literary critics, was nearly identical to the hara-kiri scene that ends "Runaway Horses." On Sept. 14, 1970, he had told a Japanese reporter: "Frankly, I feel I am finished now. I have done plays, longnovels, everything. . . . Beauty is short-lived, and it is very difficult to sustain the creation of beauty indefinitely."

Angela Carter, a novelist living in Japan, wrote that Mishima suffered from "a poorly developed notion of the ludicrons." Most of his novels translated into English. she said, "exude a monstrous and compulsive weirdness, and seem to take place in a kind of purgalory for the depraved."

Once again it came to pass that Shinji, little given to thinking as he was, was lost in thought. He was thinking that in spite of all they'd been through, here they were in the end, free within the moral code to which they had been born, never once having been estranged from the province of the gods . . . that, in short, it was this little island, enfolded in darkness, that had protected their happiness and brought their love to this fulfillment. Suddenly Hatsue turned to Shinji and laughed. From her sleeve she took out a small, pink

shell and showed it to him. "Remember this." "I remember," To have read only "The Sound of Waves" is to stop at the begin-

ning. The rest of Mishima's

books - and he must have seen this clearly - remain like a dare thrown by the dead. The reader takes them up at his peril. The lieutenant who beheaded Mishima was himself next in turn. But when doctors examined his abdomen, they found his bara-kiri wound to be only three inches long, and hardly deep enough to draw blood. Neverthe-

less, another swordsman instantly

chopped off his head,

PEOPLE

Ali Spars for Mosques

world heavyweight boxing champion, said in Abu Dhahi that he will give exhibition bouts in the United Arab Emirates this week to raise money for mosques in the United States. He said he hopes to raise \$50 million in the Arab states. "I am 40 and my boxing reflexes and other boxing actions have all gone," Ali a Black Muslim, said. "I can't box real lights [so] I am boxing in exhibitions for charity. We are now building the first mosque in Chicago."

Kenneth Hampson owes his sight to a squirt of mother's milk, the Zimbabwe Herald newspaper reported. It quoted Hampson as saying a cohra had slithered into his truck near Bulawayo then raised itself up "and spat in my eyes." A bystander "grabbed me and pushed me over to his wife who was breast-feeding a baby and told her to squirt her milk into my eyes," he said. Doctors told him this probably saved his sight and, though still partly blind in one eye. he should regain full vision.

Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, has been readmitted to a Swiss clinic for a further psychiatric treatment, the government information ser-vice. Early in October, Claus was admitted to the University of Basel clinic for "complaints of a depres-sive nature." He was released Oct. 28. A spokesman said he did not know how long Claus is scheduled to stay in Basel, but added, "It could take a few weeks." Claus, 56. accompanied his wife on a state visit to Britain two weeks ago. During the visit, several events on the prince's schedule were canceled "because he needed to rest." according to the spokesman. .

Graham Kerr, who tantalized television viewers with his recipes as "The Galloping Gourmet," is still talking about food — but not his former fattening delights. Kerr now touts the virtues of health food and Christianity, prompting him to condemn his former medium. "Television is like an open sewer flowing through our living rooms - that's why you don't see me on it very often anymore," Kerr said at a health-foods fair at Eugene, Oregon, Kerr, 48, spent a decade entertaining television audiences with his cooking and effusive personality. He radically changed his lifestyle after suffering partial paralysis in a car accident in the early 1970s. "I was a consumer once, and now I'm a con-tributor," he said. He has cut his annual living expenses from \$80,000 to \$15,000, he said. Kerr, who describes himself as a Scot "inadvertently born in London," directs the International Quality of Life Center, which teaches people to live better for less and pass their savings on to the disadvantaged

Queen Elizabeth II has done her bit to reduce the toll of 3.3 million British unemployed, Jean Potter, 20, of Bridgewater, had been out of work since leaving school and in desperation wrote to the quees of her plight. After an interview at Buckingham Palace, she was of-fered a job as a housekeeper in the royal residence of Sandringham House in Norfolk.

The Hope Diamond, once part of the French crown jewels, went on display at New York's Metro-politan Museum of Art in its first appearance outside Washington in decades. The Smithsonian Institution lent the gent to help the Met-celebrate the 50th anniversary of Harry Winston Inc., founded by the jeweler who donated the 44 carat gem to the Smithsonian. The Hope Diamond disappeared dur-ing the French Revolution, but surfaced in London in the 1830s. when it was purchased by Henry Hope, hence its name. Harry Win-ston, who died in 1978, bought the diamond in 1949 and gave it to the Smithsonian in 1958. Its display at the Metropolitan — for only three hours — marked the first time the Smithsonian ever has lent one of its gems to another museum.

Dudley Moore says he wasn't turned on by Bo Derek while they were filming the bodroom scene io the movie "10." "We were both na-ked," the English actor told Playboy magazine. "I was nervous, but Bo wasn't. You feel more stupid than turned on. You're thinking about your lines, your timing, your comers angles — not about sex."

Moore said he is interested in women primarily for physical rea-sons. "The ability to enjoy your sex life is central." he said. "My obsession is total. What else is there to live for? Chinese food and women. There is nothing else."

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